

THE "Napanee Express,"

A Reform Political and Family Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE
OFFICE,

Warner's Block, East Street, Napanee, a few
doors north of Suby House Corner.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

.00 per annum in advance, free of postage, or
\$1.50 if not so paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Column for one year,	\$80 00
Column for six months,	45 00
Column for three months,	24 00
Half a column for one year,	41 00
Half a column for six months,	24 00
Half a column for three months,	15 00
Quarter of a column for one year,	20 00
Quarter of a column for six months,	15 00
Quarter of a column for three months,	10 00
Notices under ten lines, three times,	1 00
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line,	03
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	03
Business Card, under ten lines per year,	1 00

Displayed Advertisements are measured by a
scale of solid Nonpareil, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements sent without written instructions
inserted until forbidden, and charged for
full time.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be
in writing, otherwise the publisher will not be
responsible.

A liberal discount for contract advertisements
by the year.

Business notices in local columns, first insertion
ten cents per line of Nonpareil; five cents
per line each subsequent insertion. Five cents
per line per annum.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—No paper will be stopped un-
til all arrears are paid, except at the option of
the proprietor. A post office notice to discon-
tinue is not sufficient.

Yearly and half yearly Contracts are
payable every THREE MONTHS.

Correspondence solicited from all parts of the
county or neighboring townships. Correspond-
ents are requested to send in their communica-
tions as promptly as possible.

JOB PRINTING

In every style and of every description, executed
with neatness and despatch at reasonable rates.

J. B. BENSON,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Cards.

Alex. C. Davis,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Napanee
(Ontario)

James Aylsworth,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tam-
worth.

S. D. Clarke,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Olessa,
Ontario.

J. J. Watson,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-
tificates, Adolphustown.

Peter E. R. Miller,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Switzer-
ville Ont.

Robert Graham,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Office
in the Dominion Store, Enterprise.

J. B. Allison,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and
Certificates, Parma P. O., South
Fredericksburg.

Charles Lane,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Ce-
rtificates, Office—Front of Grinn
School, Bridge Street, Napanee.

A. B. Randall,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-
tificates. Also Agent for the Beaver and
Toronto Fire Insurance Company and the
Mutual Life Association of Canada. Resi-
dence—Shamencville, Ont.

Murphy & Bedford,

Napanee

J. B. BENSON, Publisher.)

VOL. 16.

"THE GREATEST"

NAPANEE ONT

NAPANEE TICKET AGENCY.

Grand Trunk Railway Tickets for sale at

Grange & Bro's Drug Store,

For all stations east and west. American
money taken at par, from Napanee to Mil-
waukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, San Fran-
cisco &c., to all Lake Ports. Passengers pur-
chasing tickets from the undersigned avoid
the double and delay of exchanging tickets
and re-checking baggage to Toronto. Cheap-
est route to the west. Return tickets to King-
ston, Belleville, Toronto, Montreal, Portland
etc. For further particulars apply at GRANGE
& BROS Exchange Office, Passenger agent
G. T. R. Uncurrent money bought and sold.

Imperial Life Insurance Co.

OFFICE LONDON (ESTABLISH-
ED 1803.) Capital and Reserved
Fund

£1,969,000 — Stirling.

Funds invested in Canada—\$105,000

RINTOUL BROS., General Agents.

24 St. Sacramento St. Montreal.

H. L. GEDDES, Agent,
Napanee and vicinity.

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO

HEAD OFFICE—PICKTON, ONT.
(Established 30th Sept., 1854).

PRESIDENT—LEWIS B. STINSON

VICE-PRESIDENT—W. BOULTER

MANAGER—L. B. STINSON.

SECRETARY—JOHN TWIGG.

TREASURER—PHILIP LOW, Q. C.

INS. OF LOSSES & A's.—J. HOWELL,

SOLICITOR—W. H. R. ALLISON

DIRECTORS.—JAS. JOHNSTON, WM.

DELONG, JOHN PRINYER,

S. B. HUBBS, J. VANALSTINE.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.—G. Striker, Esq.,

M. P. P., Pickton; R. Clapp, Esq., Mil-

ford; K. Graham, Esq., Belleville; P.

Allen, C. A. Lloyd, J. P. Dorland, Esqs.,

Adolphustown; J. C. Hoffman, Esq., J. E.

Grange, Esq., M. P. P., Napanee; J. E.

Proctor, Esq., Brighton; G. W. Webb,

Esq., Colborne; G. Jones, Esq., Trenton;

J. Redner, Esq., Rednersville; Owen

Roblin, Esq., Amherstburg; H. A.

McFaul, Esq., Holbro.

This Company is established upon strictly
Mutual principles, insuring farm property
Townships, and property not more hazar-
dous in Towns and Villages and offers great
advantages to insure at low rates for Three,
or Four Years either, on the Premium
Note or Cash System.

March 9th, 1875.

700 Do. have been sold since April last of

Beste Fluid.

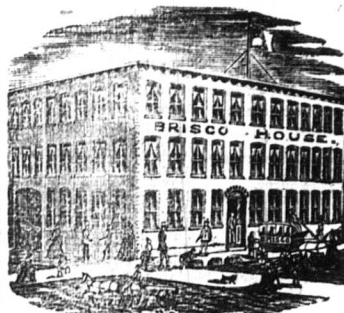
The Rheumatic Agent will positively re-
lieve all pain from Rheumatism or other in-
flammatory swelling of the joints.

The Doctive Fluid is never failed to cure
Dyspepsia, Indigestion in a few days. The
most obstinate cases are cured within a week.

A Lady writes: "I have been saved from Life
Lingerer Pain. I had Bronchitis, Catarrh and
Dyspepsia and was cured in a few days by its
use." Sold by Druggists and Grocers. Wholesale
by North & Lyman. Advice for particular
cases free. Address—

W. V. BRUNTON, London

WANTED.



BRISCO HOUSE,
NAPANEE, ONT.

POTTER BROS., PROPRIETORS.

First-Class Sample Rooms for Com-
mercial Travellers.

Omnibus to and from all Trains and
Boats.

LIVERY ATTACHED.

PAISLEY HOUSE.

John St. opposite the Market.

NAPANEE, ONT.

A First-Class Hotel centrally located, with ex-
cellent yard and stabling accommodations.

CHAS. PAISLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
BELLEVILLE.

Every Accommodation for Commercial
Travellers.

A. P. FARRELL,

PROPRIETOR.

McDONALD HOUSE,
(Late Clark House)

BRIGHTON, ONT.

Stay here this House daily, for Pickton and
Camphillford.

Buses to and from the cars. 39-41.



Land for Sale

30,000 ACRES.

Will, subscriber has been appointed Agent for
the sale of splendid improved Farms, and
Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres;
also of City, Town and Village property, in all
parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low
prices and on easy terms.

Office—corner of Dundas and West Streets
Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.

A. POTTERS, ODESSA,

DEALER IN

A SERENADE IN THREE FL.

In the Street.

THE LOVER.

Oh Sweet, my Sweet, I watch beneath thy
light:

One rose, one rose, but drop me from ab-
To float, to float from second floor to base!
To me, to me, in the area of love.

Second Story

THE LADY.

'Tis he, 'tis he, I hear his tender
I see, I see him at the area gate.
But stay, but stay, till yon moon veils her
dior.

I'll drop, I'll drop a kiss, oh love, but w-
Attie.

THE STERN PARENT

'Tis I, 'tis I, at the attic window lying.
A juv. a juv just handily on the sill;
Yon moon, yon moon in clouds must soon
ink—

Till then, till then, till then, oh love, lie
—Pu

AMERICANS ABROAD

The cheap excursion tickets to E
have been the means of presenting
singular specimens of our country
foreign eyes. Curtis Guild, in his
book of European travel, "Abroad,"
gives a pen-picture of some of
characters met in Europe—stern rea-
descriptions of which, have hitherto
erally been deemed caricatures:

Foreign travel is doubtless a most
able instructor; and few America
average common sense can travel to
extent, either at home or abroad, wi-
adding to their stock of knowledge,
receiving a certain amount of practi-
struction of real value. But certain
have met American parties abroad;
fit for foreign travel, and who would
ceive as little intellectual benefit fr-
as a student in mathematics who ha-
vanced no further than simple add-
would from a week's instruction in a
culation of logarithms.

The cheap excursion system has
abled a large number of this cla-
travellers to visit Europe; and, alth-
not far a moment denying that it ha-
abled many worthy and well-edu-
persons of limited means an opport-
for foreign travel and sight-seeing
they might never have been enabl-
enjoy, yet many of the most outre-
verdant specimens of humanity,
even in our own great cities would
excited observation, from ail, and
ridicule from the unthinking, attr-
by the wonderfully low figure of a
excursion ticket to Europe and the V
Exposition, scraped together their
or \$400, or withdrew it from the co-
savings banks, and swarmed into
old country like crabs after this
Peter the Hermit, who preached the
traction of the distant capital to
which they were to advance upon,
painted the journey in glowing co-
There were men from Vermont who
never seen the Green Mountains;
Western New York, who couldn't
you the height of Niagara Falls;
Illinois farmer who had never bee

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tamworth.

S. D. Clarke,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Olessa, Ontario.

J. J. Watson,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Certificates, Adolphustown.

Peter E. R. Miller,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Switzerville Ont.

Robert Graham,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Office in the Dominion Store, Enterprise.

J. B. Allison,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Certificates. Parma P. O., South Fredericksburg.

Charles Lane,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Certificates. Office—Front of Grinnon School, Bridge Street, Nanpess.

A. B. Randall,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Certificates. Also Agent for the Beaver and Toronto Fire Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Association of Canada. Residence—Shannerville, Ont.

Murphy & Bedford,

BARRISTERS, &c., MILL POINT. Money to lend on improved Real Estate.

Deroche & Madden,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. OFFICE—In Grange Block, Nanpess. Money to loan on easy terms.

H. M. DEROCHE. J. H. MADDEN.

E. B. Stone,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Over T. Molloy's Dry Goods Store. Money to Lend at 8 per cent.

Cartwright & Gibson,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency, Notaries Public, &c. OFFICE—Grange Block, John Street, Nanpess.

S. GIBSON.

R. Tracy, M. D.,

BELLEVILLE,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office and Residence, two doors east from the Bank of Montreal, near the Congregational Church, Hotel St. 39

Reeve & Morden,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. OFFICE—Perry's New Block Dundas Street, Nanpess, Ontario.

W. A. REEVE, M. A., L. MORDEN.

E. A. Deroche,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under New Act of 1875. Office in H. M. Deroche's Law Office.

Williams & Hooper,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. Nanpess, Ontario.

W. S. WILLIAMS, E. J. COOPER, M. A.

Official Assignee

W. F. Hall,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under Insolvent Act of 1875. Fire Insurance Agent, &c. Office of Nanpess Paper Mills, East Street.

James Grange, M. D.,

GRADUATE University of Victoria College, Canada, and College and Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Special Attention paid to Diseases of the Eye.

TREASURER—PHILIP LOW, Q. C.
INS. OF LOSSES & A's.—J. HOWELL,
SOLICITOR—W. H. R. ALLISON
DIRECTORS.—JAS. JOHNSTON, WM. DELONG, JOHN PRINSEY.
S. B. HUBBS, J. VAXALSTINE.
HONORARY DIRECTORS.—G. Striker, Esq., M. P. P., Picton; R. Clapp, Esq., Milford; K. Graham, Esq., Belleville; Allan, C. A. Lloyd, J. P., Dorland, Esqs., Adolphustown; J. C. Hoffman, Esq., J. T. Grange, Esq., M. P. P., Nanpess; J. E. Proctor, Esq., Brighton; G. W. Webb, Esq., Colborne; G. Jones, Esq., Trenton; J. Redner, Esq., Rednersville; Owen Roblin, Esq., Ameliasburg; H. A. McPaul, Esq., Hillier.

This Company is established upon strictly Mutual principles, insuring farm property, Townships, and property not more hazardous in Towns and Villages and offers great advantages to insure at low rates for Three or Four Years either on the Premium Note or Cash System.
March 9th, 1875.

521 y.

700 Doz. have been sold since April last, of Brantons Rheumatic Absorbent and Digestive Fluid.

The Rheumatic Absorbent will positively relieve all pain from Rheumatism or other inflammatory swellings in 14 hours.
The Digestive Fluid has never failed to cure Dyspepsia. Relief is felt in a few hours. The most obstinate cases are cured within a week.
A Lady writes:—I have been saved from Life Lingering Pains. I had Bronchitis, Catarrh and Dyspepsia and was cured in a few days by its use. Sold by Druggists, price 50 cts. Wholesale by North & Lyman. Advice for particular cases free. Address,
W. Y. BRUNTON, London

WANTED.

We want reliable, energetic canvassing agents in every town in the Dominion for the new "Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada." This work is truly magnificent, containing over 2,000 double column quarto pages, and over 300 superb full page engravings. The work is published in Paris, on a plan which insures its welcome to every English reading family. To energetic young men and ladies, who are willing to work, we will guarantee a permanent position for two years, and good pay. Don't fail write! for our private terms, sample pages, &c. This is a grand opportunity for school teachers to make more than double their salaries without interfering with their professional duties. The works being manufactured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the literary, artistic and mechanical work of producing the plates by the old well known, reliable Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from agents must be addressed to the Publishers General agents as follows:
HAZEN B. BIGNEY & Co.,
28 and 30 St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

LIVERY at MILL POINT.

MR. JOHN FINLAYSON is prepared to furnish the best of rigs, either single or double.

At the Old Commercial Hotel,
MAIN STREET.
Mill Point, Jan. 30th, 1877.

Farm and Town Property FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of farms in the Counties of Northumberland and Hastings, also some very valuable city property in Belleville, and both village and farming property, in and near the village of Brighton.

Apply to

J. B. BENSON,
Nanpess.

March 12th, 1877.

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

RECEIVED DAILY.

Fresh and good at S. McLaughlin's, also New Oranges, Lemons, Dates, &c., kept constantly on hand.

S. McLAUGHLIN,
Dundas St.

CHAS. PAISLEY, PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, BELLEVILLE

Every Accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

A. P. FARRELL, PROPRIETOR.

McDONALD HOUSE,

(Late Clark House)

BRIGHTON, ONT.

Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and Campbellford.

Bus to and from the cars.

39-y1.



Land for Sale

30,000 ACRES.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres; also of City, Town and Village property, in all parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low prices, and on easy terms.
Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets Nanpess.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

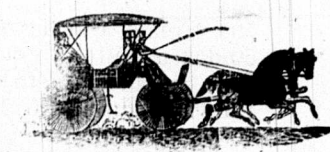
Nanpess, Sept. 12th 1876.

A. PETERS, ODESSA,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese Boxes, Tubs, Firkins, &c.

I am now making a very superior article in a sawed cheese box; which I will sell at 12 1/2. All orders entrusted to me will receive prompt attention.



POTTER BROS.,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES

(ADJOINING THE ERISCO HOUSE,)

NANPESSE, ONT.

We keep nothing but First-Class Horses and Vehicles, and at REASONABLE PRICES

Harris & Empey,

(Successors to J. C. Bogart,)

Livery & Sale Stables,

JOHN STREET,

South of Dundas Street, Nanpess Ont.

The best Matched Teams and Single Rigs always on hand.
Carriages, Cutters, Sleigh Robes, &c., the best in the country, No-fif.

OCEAN TICKETS.

OCEAN Tickets for sale via Quebec or Halifax in summer, Halifax or Portland in winter, by the Allan S. S. Line, White Star Line, Inman and National, via New York. Also return tickets at reduced rates to any point in the Old Country.

RAILWAY TICKETS.

Tickets by the Great Western Railway, to all points and return at reduced rates.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

American money bought and sold, and drafts on New York.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE.

Agent for the Accidental Insurance Co. of Canada.

A. H. ALLISON, Agent.

Montreal Telegraph Office.

Over Mallory's Drug Store

4-1m.

J. A. REID



adding to their stock of knowledge, and receiving a certain amount of practical instruction of great value. But certainly have met American parties abroad as a student in mathematics who has advanced no further than simple addition would from a week's instruction in a calculation of logarithms.

The cheap excursion system has enabled a large number of this class travellers to visit Europe; and, although not far a moment denying that it has enabled many worthy and well-educated persons of limited means an opportunity for foreign travel and sight-seeing which they might never have been enabled to enjoy, yet many of the most outre and verdant specimens of humanity, though in our own great cities would have excited observation, from all, and even ridicule from the unthinking, attracted by the wonderfully low figure of a Co. excursion ticket to Europe and the Vienna Exposition, scraped together their \$3 or \$400, or withdrew it from the count savings banks, and swarmed into the old country like crusaders after this ne Peter the Hermit, who preached the traction of the distant capital to the which they were to advance upon, as painted the journey in glowing color. There were men from Vermont who had never seen the Green Mountains; from Western New York, who couldn't see you the height of Niagara Falls; a Illinois farmer who had never been in any city in his life but Indianapolis.

Great tall fellows, with mournful clothed finger-nails, who chewed tobacco and spat on the marble floors of cathedrals, and were the very types of character which English writers have described in their books on America as representatives of our country—descriptions which may have vexed us, and caused more than one to avow them to be caricature overdrawn sketches, or malicious misrepresentations. Yet here they were in propria persona, stalking through the Vienna Exposition, sticking their boot up on railroad-car seats, or stumbling over kneeling worshippers in St. Peter's.

One of this class came into our railway carriage between Munich and Vienna—tall, somewhat ungainly-looking man with the national characteristics of the American countryman as prominent as the word had been painted upon his forehead. In the railway carriage, beside ourselves, was an Englishman and his daughter, our pleasant travelling companions, on both of whom the new corner soon opened fire, beginning with the usual fusillade of questions:

"You ain't an American, are ye?"
"No, sir, I am not."
"English, I s'pose?"
"Yes."
"Going to Vienna?"
"Yes."
"I s'pose ye mean to go to the World Fair there, don't ye?"
"I think we shall go to the Exposition while we are there."
"What hotel shall you put up at?"
"We shall go to this Hotel Metropole."
"How?"
"The Metropolitan Hotel." I volunteered, in explanation for my English friend who was beginning to be amused. The dialogue was resumed.

"Oh, ah! Yes! I don't understand French; but our party—he's the editorial excursion party—he's an interpreter who goes along with us all the time and translates everything."

Englishman—Sir, you are very fortunate.

Yankee—Yaas. Whole trip for Amerikee and back only four hundred dollars.

Eng.—Very reasonable.
Yan.—Big pile of money fur some o us; but I was bound to come. Ever bee to Vienna before?

Eng.—Yes.
Yan.—How big a place is it?
Eng.—It's a city of six hundred thousand inhabitants.

Yan.—You don't say so! By the by Vienny is the capital of Orstrey, ain it?
Eng.—It is.

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chan-
cery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—
Over T. Molloy's Dry Goods Store.
Money to Lend at 8 per cent.

Cartwright & Gibson,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, So-
licitors in Chancery and Insolvency, No-
taries Public, etc. OFFICE—Grange Block
John Street, Napanee.
S. CARTWRIGHT S. GIBSON.

R. Tracy, M. D.,
BELLEVILLE.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur
Office and Residence, two doors east
from the Bank of Montreal, near the Con-
gregational Church, Hotel St. 39

Reeve & Morden,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law
Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers,
etc. OFFICE—Perry's New Block Dundas
Street, Napanee, Ontario.
W. A. REEVE, M. A. L. MORDEN.
Co. Crown Attorney.

E. A. Deroche,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under New Act
of 1875.
Office in H. M. Deroche's Law Office.

Williams & Hooper,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, So-
licitors in Chancery and Insolvency,
Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.,
Napanee, Ontario.
W. S. WILLIAMS, E. J. HOOPER, M. A.
Official Assignee

W. F. Hall,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under Insol-
vent Act of 1875. Fire Insurance
Agent, &c. Office of Napanee Paper Mills.
East Street.

James Grange, M. D.,
GRADUATE University of Victoria
College, Canada, and College and
Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario,
Member of the College of Physicians
and Surgeons, Ontario.
Special Attention paid to Diseases of
the Eye.
Office and Residence: Centre Street,
Napanee, Ont.

James F. Bartles,
LAND AGENT, Fire, Life and Acci-
dent Insurance Agent OFFICE—
corner of Dundas and West Streets Nap-
anee.

E. Bartlett,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, West
Street, Napanee Plans, Specification
and Detail Drawings furnished. Builder's
work measured, and value estimated.

Kair's Machine Shop,
STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of
Boilers made to order. Also all kinds
of Machinery repaired on the shortest
notice. Remember the place, opposite the
old City Hotel, corner of Adelaide and
Bridge Streets.

Barford Life Insurance Co.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

A MOUNT DEPOSITED IN CAN-
ADA in accordance with the Act
130,000.
Insures property against fire as low
as any other reliable company. All
losses equitably adjusted and promptly
paid in Canada funds or Gold. Isolat-
ed dwellings insured at exceedingly
low rates.
H. L. GEDDES, Agent.
for Napanee and vicinity.

SAWS
SOLD AND INSERTED TOOTH
SAW GUMMI!
SAW SWADES SAW TEETH SAW S'S
ADDRESS THE
Waterous Engine Works Co.
BRANTFORD, ONT.
***State where you saw this advertisement.**

private terms, sample pages, etc. This
is a grand opportunity for school teachers
to make more than double their salaries
without interfering with their profes-
sional duties. The works being manu-
factured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the
literary, artistic and mechanical work of
producing the plates by the old well
known, reliable Lovell Printing and Pub-
lishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from
agents must be addressed to the Publishers
General agents as follows:
HAZEN B. BIGNEY & Co.,
25 and 30 St. Francis Xavier Street,
MONTREAL, QUE.

LIVERY at MILL POINT.

MR. JOHN FINLAYSON is prepared
to furnish the best of rigs, either
single or double.
At the Old Commercial Hotel
MAIN STREET.
Mill Point, Jan. 20th, 1877. 45

Farm and Town Property
FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of farms in the Counties
of Northumberland and Hastings,
also some very valuable city property in
Belleville, and both village and farming
property, in and near the village of
Brighton.

Apply to
J. B. BENSON,
Napanee.
March 12th, 1877. 47-48.

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!
RECEIVED DAILY.

Fresh and good at S. McLaughlin's,
also New Oranges, Lemons, Dates, &c.,
kept constantly on hand.
S. McLAUGHLIN
Dundas St.

CATARRE
CANNOT be cured by Snuffs, Washes, or
Local Applications. Thousands of cases
of forty years standing have been suc-
cessfully cured by CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH
Remedy. For sale by all druggists. Send
stamp for Treatise on Catarrh to
T. J. B. HARDING, Brookville, Ont.

Five Years' Sickness Cured by Four Bottles of
"Constitutional Catarrh Remedy." Pain in
Shoulders, Back and Lungs, and Droppings in
Throat Disappear.
ST. JEROME, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1875.
MR. T. J. B. HARDING,
Dear Sir—Being desirous that others may
know something of the merits of your CON-
STITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I wish to inform
you that it has done for me, I am twenty-
nine years old, had been of health, for about
five years. Had employed three or four dif-
ferent doctors, and tried various medicines,
without receiving any permanent benefit, but
continued rather to grow worse, until last fall,
when I had become so bad as to be unable to
do an hour's work at a time. Had severe sore-
ness and pain under the shoulder blades and
through the shoulders, with very lame back,
and a feeling in my right lung as though there
was a weight bearing it down, with constant
dropping in the throat and down upon the
lungs. Such was my condition when I com-
menced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bot-
tle of which cured my pains and gave me an
improved appetite and health, as to be able to
endure hard and continued labor, such as chop-
ping and clearing land, at which I have been
engaged the past season. My recovery I at-
tribute solely, with God's blessing, to the use
of your Catarrh Remedy.
Yours truly HENRY SNIDER.
Price \$1 per bottle.
Ask for Littlefield's Constitutional Cat-
arrh Remedy and take no other. 8.

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.
Ottawa, 6th June 1877.
Authorized Discount on American Invoices
until further notice 6 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

POTTER BROS.,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES
(ADJOINING THE BRISCO HOUSE,)
NAPANEE, ONT.
We keep nothing but First-Class
Horses and Vehicles, and at REASONABLE
PRICES

Harris & Empey,
(Successors to J. C. Bogart,)
Livery & Sale Stables,
JOHN STREET,
South of Dundas Street, Napanee Ont.
The best Matched Teams and Single Rigs
always on hand.
Carriages, Cutters, Sleigh Robes, &c., the best
in the country, No. 414.

OCEAN TICKETS.
OCEAN Tickets for sale via Quebec or Halifax
in summer, Halifax or Portland in winter, by
the Atlantic S. S. Line, White Star Line, Inman and
National, via New York. Also return tickets at
reduced rates to any point in the Old Country.
RAILWAY TICKETS.
Tickets by the Great Western Railway, to all
points and return at reduced rates.
EXCHANGE OFFICE.
American money bought and sold, and drafts
on New York.
ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE.
Agent for the Accidental Insurance Co. of
Canada.
A. H. ALLISON, Agent.
Montreal Telegraph Office.
Over Mallory's Drug Store
1-110.

Jno. A. REID
VET. SURGEON
NAPANEE, ONT.
GRADUATE OF
Ontario Veterinary College.
May be consulted on all diseases of Domest-
icated Animals, personally at Campbell House
or by letter.
TERMS MODERATE
OFFICE—Bridge Street.

Wool Wool!
The subscribers in returning thanks to their
numerous customers for past favors, would say
to them and the public, that having improved
machinery this season, are now manufacturing
CUSTOM WOOL INTO
Rolls, Yarn, Tweeds, Full-
cloths, Plain and Plaid
Flannels, &c.,
ON SHORT NOTICE.
Having had a Practical Experience of twenty-
five years, in all branches of the business, are con-
fident of giving satisfaction.
WILL ALSO EXCHANGE CLOTH FOR WOOL.
WILLIAM & J. BREEZE,
Forest Mills,
Formerly McNeill's Mills.
Forest Mills, June 5th, 1877. 7-4in.
\$54.30 PER WEEK AT HOME.
Samples and Watch free to all.
Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO.
226 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

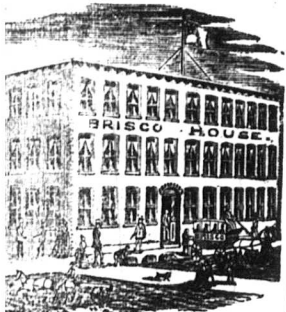
Vienna Exposition, sticking their boots
up on railroad-car seats, or stumbling
over kneeling wheelers in St. Peter's.
One of this class came into our railway
carriage between Munich and Vienna—a
tall, somewhat ungainly-looking man,
with the national characteristics of the
American countryman as prominent as if
the word had been painted upon his fore-
head. In the railway carriage, besides
ourselves, was an Englishman and his
daughter, our pleasant travelling com-
panions, on both of whom the new-
comer soon opened fire, beginning with
the usual fusillade of questions:
"You aint an American, are ye?"
"No, sir, I am not."
"English, I s'pose?"
"Yes."
"Going to Vienna?"
"Yes."
"I s'pose ye mean to go to the World's
Fair there, don't ye?"
"I think we shall go to the Exposition
while we are there."
"What hotel shall you put up at?"
"We shall go to this Hotel Metropole."
"How?"
"The Metropolitan Hotel." I volunteered,
in explanation for my English friend,
who was beginning to be amused. The
dialogue was resumed.
"Oh, ah! Yes! I don't understand
French; but our part—we're the edica-
tional excursion party—hev an interpre-
ter who goes 'long with us all the time
and translates everything."
Englishman—Sir, you are very fortun-
ate.
Yankee—Yaas. Whole trip from
Amerike and back only four hundred
dollars.
Eng.—Very reasonable.
Yan.—Big pile of money fur some on
us; but I was bound to come. 'Ever been
to Vienna before?
Eng.—Yes.
Yan.—How big a place is it?
Eng.—It's a city of six hundred thous-
and inhabitants.
Yan.—You don't say so! By the by,
Vienna is the capital of Orstrey, ain't
it?
Eng.—It is.
Yan.—Which way are you goin' when
you leave Vienna?
Eng.—North.
Yan.—Travelin' for pleasure or busi-
ness?
Eng.—Principally for pleasure.
[The reader will please to recollect that
this is no fancy sketch, but a report of a
conversation which actually occurred, as
here set down.]
Yan.—What part of England do you
come from?
Eng.—The city of London.
Yan.—In business there?
Eng.—No, sir, I am not.
Yan.—Carryin' on any business out of
town?
Eng.—No, sir.
Yan.—What is your business when you
are to home?
Eng.—I am not in any business.
Yan.—Oh! Retired?
Eng.—Yes.
[One would have thought that the Amer-
ican, having now run his quarry com-
pletely down, would have "retired" also;
but, no, he returned to the charge again.]
Yan.—What business was you in before
you retired?
Eng.—I was a book publisher.
Yan.—In business long?
Eng.—Forty years.
Yan.—Wal, you've got some time yet
to enjoy yourself. How old do you call
yourself?
[At this point the good natured Briton,
who had been amused more than vexed
by this impertinent catechism, changed
his tactics and replied to his interrogator's
last question in the true American style
—by asking another—and continued to
follow him up after the same fashion he
had been attacked himself, as follows:]
Eng.—How old should you think me?
Yan.—Wal, about a matter of sixty-
five or seven.
Eng.—How old are you?
Yan.—Give a guess.

Napane Express

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

(\$1.00)

NAPANEE ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.



BRISCO HOUSE,
NAPANEE, ONT.

ER BROS., PROPRIETORS.

Class Sample Rooms for Com-
Travellers.

one to and from all Trains and

LIVERY ATTACHED.

PAISLEY HOUSE.

Hotel opposite the Market.

NAPANEE, ONT.

Class Hotel centrally located, with ex-
tended stabling accommodations.

CHAS. PAISLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
BELLEVILLE

Accommodation for Commercial

A. P. FARRELL,

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DONALD HOUSE,

Late Clark House

GHYTON, ONT.

At this House daily, for Fiction and
and from the cars.

30-31.

Land for Sale
6,000 ACRES.

Agent has been appointed Agent for
of splendid improved Farms, and
er Lands to the extent of 30,000 acres;
town and Village property, in all
of the Province of Ontario, at very low
prices.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

Agent 42th 1876.

PETER'S, ODESSA,

DEALER IN

Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese
dbs, Pickins, etc.

is making a very superior arti-

A SERENADE IN THREE FLATS

In the Street.

THE LOVER

Oh Sweet, my Sweet, I watch beneath my ease-
ment:

One rose, one rose, but drop me from above
To float, to float from second floor to basement
To me, to me, in the area of love.

Second Lady.

THE LADY.

'Tis he, 'tis he, I hear his tenor tender
I see, I see him at the area gate.
But stay, but stay, till you moon veils her splen-
dor.

I'll drop, I'll drop a kiss, oh love, but wait.

Attic.

THE STERN FATHER

'Tis I, 'tis I, I at the attic window lying.
A jug, a jug just handy on the sill;
You moon, you moon in clouds must soon be dy-
ing—
Till then, till then, till then, oh love, lie still.
—Puck.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The cheap excursion tickets to Europe have been the means of presenting some singular specimens of our countrymen to foreign eyes. Curtis Guild, in his lively book of European travel, "Abroad Again," gives a pen-picture of some of these characters met in Europe—stern realities, descriptions of which have hitherto generally been deemed caricatures:

Foreign travel is doubtless a most valuable instructor; and few Americans of average common sense can travel to any extent, either at home or abroad, without adding to their stock of knowledge, and receiving a certain amount of practical instruction of great value. But certainly I have met American parties abroad as unfit for foreign travel, and who would receive as little intellectual benefit from it, as a student in mathematics who has advanced no further than simple addition, would from a week's instruction in a calculation of logarithms.

The cheap excursion system has enabled a large number of this class of travellers to visit Europe, and, although not far from a moment denying that it has enabled many worthy and well educated persons of limited means an opportunity for foreign travel and sight-seeing which they might never have been enabled to enjoy, yet many of the most outlandish and verdant specimens of humanity, that even in our own great cities would have excited observation, from all, and even ridicule from the unthinking, attracted by the wonderfully low figure of a Cook excursion ticket to Europe, and the Vienna Exposition, scraped together their \$300 or \$400, or withdrew it from the country savings banks, and swarmed into the old country like emigrants, this new Peter the Hermit, who preached the attraction of the distant capital to them which they were to advance upon, and painted the journey in glowing colors. There were men from Vermont who had never seen the Green Mountains; from Western New York, who couldn't tell you the height of Niagara Falls; an Illinois farmer who had never been in any city in his life but Indianapolis. Great tall fellows, with mourning clothed finger-nails, who chewed tobacco

Eng.—Forty-two Are you an American?

Yan.—Yes, sir (straightening up.)
Eng.—In what part of America were you born?

Yan.—Wal, I was raised in Vermont, but I moved to Elmira, N. Y.

Eng.—Married?

Yan.—Yes, sir; married when I was twenty-five.

Eng.—Any children?

Yan.—No, sir, never had none.

Eng.—Wife travelling with you?

Yan.—No, sir; I'm a widower.

Eng.—Ah! excuse me; but what's your business when you are at home?

Yan.—I'm a milkman—I carry round milk.

Eng.—(smiling)—But what will your customers do for milk while you are away?

Yan.—Oh I sold out my route, which was a good one, for five hundred dollars, and took four on't and bought one of them Cook tickets to come out here to the Vienna Exhibition.

This milk revelation was too much for me, who had been stifling my laughter by every possible device, as the unmerciful Englishman went on with his quizzing of the enemy; and at this point I was compelled to seek relief in an explosion of laughter, in which he joined, and, to our no small astonishment, the milkman also, who remarked that it was a good joke; and he "guessed the feller that bought the route would hev easier work deliverin' milk to his customers than collectin' their bills."

The above dialogue was no fancy sketch and its hero was an actual sample of an American excursionist; and it is not the only one of this description either that the facilities for travel the cheap ticket system, and Vienna Exhibition attracted from their native land, for I have encountered several others equally amusing. One who rushed up to the carriage of a party of us who were leaving the hotel to say that he was going to travel with a courier, and so far from seeing the point, when asked by a gentleman if he wanted to improve his acquaintance in the leather trade; seriously replied that he never had any dealings in that line. Another, in Rome, on being asked to join a party to visit the Colosseum, replied, "Colosseum! what's that?"

"Why, the old Roman circus, you know."

"Oh, yes! Is there a performance this evening? What time does it begin?"

An explanation that the circus referred to was unlike the modern one, with horses, clowns and acrobats, had to be gently hinted to this ambitious sight-seer to prevent misapprehension and disappointment.—[New York World.

Englishmen in Russia.

Russia refuses all applications of British officers to accompany the army as spectators.

The British military attache at St. Petersburg has, after confidential inquiry, recommended his countrymen not to repeat or press such applications.

BISHOP BENSON ON EDUCATION.

(For the Express.)

Bishop Benson, (Eng.) in a farewell address at Lincoln spoke as follows with regard to the general privilege of Education in the mother country, which is ever dear to me.

"He had always been of a strong opinion that there ought to be no privileged class with regard to education. Every lad in England, (what about the girls,) ought to be able—if he had parents that know what they were about—to go to school, and learn what a child could learn, and if he showed ability he ought to be passed on to a better school still, and if he got to the top of that school, passed on to a higher one. And just at the age when poor parents could not afford to keep the boy at school any longer, then he thought it was the proper time for the State to step in and say to the parents, 'We will pay the school fees and supply the books for your boy's education,—because he is a boy of industry, wit, and character, and we will send him from school to school, to the University and from thence to a profession.' This was an ideal state of things, but in a country of enormous resources like England, they ought not to be satisfied until the old proverb was realized, that there was no boy born in this country who could not be the Lord Chancellor of England, or the Archbishop of Canterbury. It would be a good thing if they could only get the money originally left for the purpose of education applied to the proper object. But they must not make use of party cries in their endeavors to carry it out. Some people say the rich stepped in and got the foundations. It was not true—way was there any color for saying so? Because the rich people had had the sense to see the value of education, and the poor people had not. Poor people thought that if they could take a girl or boy from school just to earn a few pence, it would be better than making a great effort and sacrifice by keeping them at school. Rich people had not done that. Rich people had constantly said, 'I would rather spend money on the education of my boys than save it and hand it over to them when I die.' Rich people knew it was much better to educate their children well than to leave them any amount of money. Any boy in all England, if he had sufficient knowledge, and his parents took sufficient pains with him, could go to Eton and Winchester and get the highest education England could afford, and be sent to a University. These were only two foundations, and the same thing wanted extending everywhere, so that as he said, little Jack Smith could turn out an Archbishop or Lord Chancellor if he liked.

Now there is much that is excellent and admirable in the sentiments enunciated by the Bishop, but there are certain assertions which are not strictly in accordance with facts. Doubtless, even at the present time, under existing circumstances, clever lads, albeit only Jack Smiths, may become Lord Chan-

Col. Euro, a wre traveler is—

"I called the ph Christ match town. A circ was fo childr. plenty closely cumfe panim a drug going ped to walks plays l ing ga. his ant compe ed way goes or round, shake pounce and th ing is: the va that b ground ion wa lean st of som but shi tered t consid struggl ling or and di Their held a started bound turned specim is asser among emigra have b His fai with a much a a gyps about 2 high, w cheery his jact and th was a l crowd. sinew. shook l haud, a od, the all the liked t derly t his ant; but qui the gy; .

ONALD HOUSE, (Late Clark House) ETON, ONT.

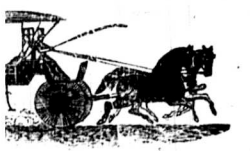
at this House daily, for Fiction and
from the cars. 39-yl.

Land for Sale 1000 ACRES.

has been appointed Agent for
Spendid improved Farms and
Land, to the extent of 30,000 acres;
own and Village property, in all
Provinces of Ontario, at very low
prices.

JAMES F. BARTLES.
1212 1/2 1876.

ERS, ODESSA,
DEALER IN
ors, and Mouldings, Cheese
rkins, etc.
making a very superior arti-
ced cheese box, which I will
All orders intrusted to me
prompt attention



YTTER BROS.,
AND SALE STABLES
(ING THE BRISCO HOUSE,)
JAPANESE, ONT.
keep nothing but First-Class
Vehicles, and at REASONABLE

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No-4 ff.

IAN TICKETS.
kets for sale via Quebec or Halifax
or, Halifax or Portland in winter, by
Line, White Star Line, Lyman and
New York. Also return tickets at
to any point in the Old Country.
LWAY TICKETS.
he Great Western Railway, to all
orn at reduced rates.
CHANGE OFFICE.
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ENTAL INSURANCE:
the Accidental Insurance Co, of
A. H. ALLISON, Agent,
Montreal Telegraph Office,
Over Mallory's Drug Store

VO. A. REID
T. SURGEON
JAPANESE ONT.
GRADUATE OF
Veterinary College.
onsulted on all diseases of Domesti-
ls, personally at Campbell House

travellers to visit Europe; and, although
not far a moment denying that it has en-
abled many worthy and well-educated
persons of limited means an opportunity
for foreign travel and sight-seeing which
they might never have been enabled to
enjoy, yet many of the most *outre* and
verdant specimens of humanity, that
even in our own great cities would have
excited observation, from all, and even
ridicule from the unthinking, attracted
by the wonderfully low figure of a Cook
excursion ticket to Europe and the Vienna
Exposition, scraped together their \$200
or \$400, or withdrew it from the country
savings banks, and swarmed into the
old country like crusaders after this new
Peter the Hermit, who preached the at-
traction of the distant capital to them
which they were to advance upon, and
painted the journey in glowing colors.
There were men from Vermont who had
never seen the Green Mountains; from
Western New York, who couldn't tell
you the height of Niagara Falls; an
Illinois farmer who had never been in
any city in his life but Indianapolis.

Great tall fellows, with mourning
clothed finger-nails, who chewed tobacco
and spat on the marble floors of cathed-
rals, and were the very types of charac-
ter which English writers have described
in their books on America as representa-
tives of our country—descriptions which
may have vexed us, and caused more
than one to avow them to be caricatures,
overdrawn sketches, or malicious misre-
presentations. Yet here they were in
propria persona, stalking through the
Vienna Exposition, sticking their boots
up on railroad-car seats, or stumbling
over kneeling worshippers in St. Peter's.

One of this class came into our railway
carriage between Munich and Vienna—a
tall, somewhat ungainly-looking man,
with the national characteristics of the
American countryman as prominent as if
the word had been painted upon his fore-
head. In the railway carriage, besides
ourselves, was an Englishman and his
daughter, our pleasant travelling com-
panions, on both of whom the new-
comer soon opened fire, beginning with
the usual fusillade of questions:

"You ain't an American, are ye?"
"No, sir, I am not."
"English, I s'pose?"
"Yes."
"Going to Vienna?"
"Yes."
"I s'pose ye mean to go to the World's
Fair there, don't ye?"
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while we are there."
"What hotel shall you put up at?"
"We shall go to this Hotel Metropole."
"Haow?"
"The Metropolitan Hotel." I volunteer-
ed, in explanation for my English friend,
who was beginning to be amused. The
dialogue was resumed.
"Oh, ah! Yes! I don't understand
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tional excursion party—hev an interpre-
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Eng.—Yes.
Yan.—How big a place is it?
Eng.—It's a city of six hundred thous-
and inhabitants.
Yan.—You don't say so! By the by,
Vienny is the capital of Orstrey, isn't
it?
Eng.—It is.
Yan.—Which way are you goin' when
you leave Vienny?
Eng.—North.
Yan.—Travellin' for pleasure or busi-
ness?
Eng.—Principally for pleasure.
[The reader will please to recollect that
this is no fancy sketch, but a report of a
conversation which actually occurred as
here set down.]
Yan.—What part of England do you
come from?

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a courier, and so far from seeing the
point, when asked by a gentleman if he
wanted to improve his acquaintance in
the leather trade; seriously replied that
he never had any dealings in that line.
Another, in Rome, on being asked to join
a party to visit the Colosseum, replied,
"Colosseum! what's that?"
"Why, the old Roman circus, you
know."
"Oh, yes! Is there a performance this
evening? What time does it begin?"
An explanation that the circus referred
to was unlike the modern one, with
horses, clowns and acrobats, had to be
gently limited to this ambitious sight-seer
to prevent misapprehension and disap-
pointment.—[*New York World*.]

Englishmen in Russia.

Russia refuses all applications of British
officers to accompany the army as spec-
tators.

The British military attache at St.
Petersburg has, after confidential in-
quiry, recommended his countrymen not
to repeat or press such applications.

The *London Globe* says:—We hear
that great uneasiness prevails among
the English residents in Russia in
connection with the present unsettled state
of political affairs. More than one per-
son has been insulted for belonging to
"the country in league with the infidel
Turks," and the language used by the
lower orders is so menacing that in case
of hostilities few Englishmen would care
to remain in Russia. During the Cri-
mean war the Emperor Nicholas issued
a ukaz taking the English residents
under the protection of the Government,
and not a single expression of ill feeling
occurred, in spite of the reverses suffer-
ed by Russia. But now, owing to the
spread of education among the workmen
in towns, the people are able to read the
violent Anglophobian pamphlets and
newspapers of the Pan Slavonic commit-
tee at Moscow, who associate England
with the perpetration of the atrocities in
Bulgaria, and express their opinions
respecting this country in such an
abusive manner that Englishmen resi-
dent twenty or thirty years in Russia
are preparing to realize their property
and return home directly hostilities break
out. At present there are two thousand
of our countrymen in St. Petersburg, and
three thousand scattered over the rest
of the empire. English interests in the
capital are very large, many of the
largest manufacturers belonging to the
English living there. A large number
of engineers, mechanics and weavers are
employed in the interior; at Cronstadt,
Riga and other ports, the sea-going trade
is chiefly controlled by English mer-
chants and agents, while in the South
near Tanagerog, are several colonies of
Welsh miners, one of which, called
Hughesofka, after its founder, consists
of more than one hundred immigrants.

Cheap Girls.

A girl who makes herself too cheap is
one to be avoided. No young man, not
even the worst, excepting for a base pur-
pose, wants anything to do with a cheap
young lady. For a wife, none but a fool
or a rascal will approach such a woman.
Cheap jewelry nobody will touch if he
can get any better. Cheap girls are no-
thing but the refuse; and the young men
know it, and they will look in every
other direction for a life-long friend and
companion before they will give a glance
at the phibbeek stuff that tinkles at
every ttr, for fascinating the eye of any
that will look. You think it quite the
"correct thing" to talk loudly and coarse-
ly, be boisterous and hoydenish in all
public places; to make yourself so bold
and forward and commonplace, every-
where, that people wonder if you ever
had a mother, or home, or anything to
do. So be it. You will probably be
taken for what you are worth, and one of
these years, if you do not make worse
than a shipwreck of yourself, you will
begin to wonder where the charms are
that once you thought yourself possessed
of, and what evil-spirit could have so be-
fuddled you. Go on, but remember these

just to earn a few pence, it would be
better than making a great effort and
sacrifice by keeping them at school. Rich
people had not done that. Rich people
had constantly said: "I would rather
spend money on the education of my
boys than save it and hand it over to
them when I die." Rich people knew it
was much better to educate their child-
ren well than to leave them any amount
of money. Any boy in all England, if
he had sufficient knowledge, and his
parents took sufficient pains with him,
could go to Eton and Winchester and
get the highest education England could
afford, and be sent to a University.
These were only two foundations, and
the same thing wanted extending every-
where, so that as he said, little Jack
Smith could turn out an Archbishop or
Lord Chancellor if he liked.

Now there is much that is excellent
and admirable in the sentiments enun-
ciated by the Bishop, but there are
certain assertions which are not strictly
in accordance with facts. Doubtless,
even at the present time, under existing
circumstances, clever lads, albeit only
Jack Smiths, may become Lord Chan-
cellors or even Archbishops of Canter-
bury, for the simple reason that both
these posts must be filled by men having
brains in their heads, and who have de-
voted a considerable portion of their
lives to deep, dry study. The Bishop
says, "It would be a good thing if they
could only get the money originally left
for the purposes of education applied to
its proper object?" But he denies that
rich people have stepped in and appro-
priated to themselves educational ad-
vantages intended for the poor. The
Bishop admits the fact of monkey advan-
tages being left. Then the question
naturally comes forward, Where is this
money? It is evident the poor are
deprived of it, and if the rich have not
appropriated it, where is it? It would
be well to find where the boy is to be
found, and the Judases that obtain it.
Has the Bishop ever heard of Christ
Church and Dulwich Schools—expressly
founded for children whose parents were
too poor to have them educated at their
own expense, and both of which institu-
tions have been converted into schools
for the middle and higher classes of
Society? Princes, peers, bishops, and
others of the highest positions, did, and
for all I know to the contrary, do at the
present day, obtain for the children of
their butlers, valets, concubines, &c.,
admission to such institutions. Indeed
no child was admitted who was not nom-
inated by some person of rank and wealth
and position, and who generally abused
the power and patronage he possessed in
the manner I have described. But the
Bishop justifies that spoliation on the
part of the rich by arguing that they "had
the sense to see the value of education
and the poor had not!" I must confess
that I do not understand this expression
of the Bishop,—but by a parity of rea-
soning, it might be contended that sup-
posing the ignorant man being in possession
of a coin, and unaware of its value, the
better informed would be justified in
filching it from him and appropriating
the same to his own use.

No reasoning, however spacious, will
justify the conduct of the clergy in regard
to the misappropriation of educational
endowments. They looked on uncon-
cernedly whilst one bequest after
another was taken from the poor and per-
verted to the uses of the rich. They have
done the same in other matters. They
saw land-robbars filch hundreds of acres
of commons land intended for the use and
benefit of all classes, without uttering in
the pulpit or elsewhere one word of re-
monstrance against these bare-faced
robbers. And why was this? Simply
because the nobility and the wealthy
commonality of the country were leagued
with the clergy to rob the people. No
wonder, then, that whilst the poor were
thus pillaged on one hand by the titled
and wealthy orders, and by the clerical
fraternity on the other, their children
were reared in ignorance. Be this to
the eternal shame of those who are the
pillagers of the poor.
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NG THE PRISCO HOUSE,) APANEE, ONT.
ep, nothing but First-Class Vehicles, and at REASONABLE

s & Empey, & Sale Stables,

OHN STREET,
das Street, Napanee Ont.
atched Teams and Single Rigs
itters, Sleigh Robes, &c., the best
No-4 ff.

AN TICKETS.

ets for sale via Quebec or Halifax
Halifax or Portland in winter, by
Line, White Star Line, Inman and
ew York. Also return tickets at
any point in the Old Country.

WAY TICKETS.

ie Great Western Railway, to all
orn at reduced rates.

HANGE OFFICE.

ney bought and sold, and drafts
ENTAL INSURANCE.
ne Accidental Insurance-Co, of
A. H. ALLISON, Agent.
Montreal Telegraph Office.
Over Mallory's Drug Store

10. A. REID



T. SURGEON
PANEE ONT.

GRADUATE OF

Veterinary College.

sulted on all diseases of Domesti-
s, personally at Campbell House

TERMS MODERATE
Bridge Street.

Wool!

er-in returning thanks to their
omers for past favors, would say
e public, that having improved
season, are now manufacturing

OM WOOL INTO

arn, Tweeds, Full-
Plain and Plaid
annels, &c.,

ORT NOTICE.

a Practical experience of twenty-
h branches of the business, are con-
satisfaction.

EXCHANGE CLOTH FOR WOOL.

ILLIAM & J. BREEZE,
Forest Mills,
Formerly McNeill's Mills.
June 5th, 1877. 7-4in.

PER WEEK AT HOME.
Samples and Watch free to all.
MONTREAL NOVELTY CO.
St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.

up on railroad car seats, or stumbling
over kneeling w. rslippers in St. Peter's.
One of this class came into our railway
carriage between Munich and Vienna—a
tall, somewhat ungainly-looking man,
with the national characteristics of the
American countryman as prominent as if
the word had been painted upon his fore-
head. In the railway carriage, besides
ourselves, was an Englishman and his
daughter, our pleasant travelling com-
panions, on both of whom the new-
comer soon opened fire, beginning with
the usual fusillade of questions:

"You aint an American, are ye?"
"No, sir, I am not."
"English, I s'pose?"
"Yes."
"Going to Vienna?"
"Yes."

"I s'pose ye mean to go to the World's
Fair there, don't ye?"

"I think we shall go to the Exposition
while we are there."

"What hotel shall you put up at?"

"We shall go to this Hotel Metropole."

"How?"

"The Metropolitan Hotel." I volunteer-
ed, in explanation for my English friend,
who was beginning to be amused. The
dialogue was resumed.

"Oh, ah! Yes! I don't understand
French; but our part—we're the educa-
tional excursion party—hev an interpre-
ter who goes 'long with us all the time
and translates everything."

Englishman—Sir, you are very fortun-
ate.

Yankee—Yaas. Whole trip from
Amerikee and back only four hundred
dollars.

Eng.—Very reasonable.

Yan.—Big pile of money fur some on
us; but I was bound to come. Ever been
to Vienna before?

Eng.—Yes.

Yan.—How big a place is it?

Eng.—It's a city of six hundred thous-
and inhabitants.

Yan.—You don't say so! By the by,
Vienna is the capital of Orstrey, ain't
it?

Eng.—It is.

Yan.—Which way are you goin' when
you leave Vienna?

Eng.—North.

Yan.—Travellin' for pleasure or busi-
ness?

Eng.—Primarily for pleasure.

[The reader will please to recollect that
this is no fancy sketch, but a report of a
conversation which actually occurred, as
here set down.]

Yan.—What part of England do you
come from?

Eng.—The city of London.

Yan.—In business there?

Eng.—No, sir, I am not.

Yan.—Carryin' on any business out of
town?

Eng.—No, sir.

Yan.—What is your business when you
are to home?

Eng.—I am not in any business.

Yan.—Oh! Retired?

Eng.—Yes.

[One would have thought that the Amer-
ican, having now run his quarry com-
pletely down, would have "retired" also;
but no, he returned to the charge again.]

Yan.—What business was you in before
you retired?

Eng.—I was a book publisher.

Yan.—In business long?

Eng.—Forty years.

Yan.—Wal, you've got some time yet
to enjoy yourself. How old do you call
yourself?

[At this point the good natured Briton,
who had been annoyed more than vexed
by this unpertinent catechism, changed
his tactics and replied to his interrogator's
last question in the true American style
—by asking another—and continued to
follow him up after the same fashion he
had been attacked himself, as follows:]

Eng.—How old should you think me?

Yan.—Wal, about a matter of sixty-
five or seven.

Eng.—How old are you?

Yan.—Give a guess.

mean war the Emperor Nicholas issued
a ukaz taking the English residents
under the protection of the Government,
and not a single expression of ill feeling
occurred, in spite of the reverses suffer-
ed by Russia. But now, owing to the
spread of education among the workmen
in towns, the people are able to read the
violent Anglophobian pamphlets and
newspapers of the Panslavonic commit-
tee at Moscow, who associate England
with the perpetration of the atrocities in
Bulgaria, and express their opinions
respecting this country in such an
abusive manner that Englishmen resi-
dent twenty or thirty years in Russia
are preparing to realize their property
and return home directly hostilities break
out. At present there are two thousand
of our countrymen in St. Petersburg, and
three thousand scattered over the rest
of the empire. English interests in the
capital are very large, many of the
largest manufacturers belonging to the
English living there. A large number
of engineers, mechanics and weavers are
employed in the interior; at Cronstadt,
Riga and other ports, the sea-going trade
is chiefly controlled by English mer-
chants and agents, while in the South
near Taganrog, are several colonies of
Welsh miners, one of which, called
Hughesofka, after its founder, consists
of more than one hundred immigrants.

Cheap Girls.

A girl who makes herself too cheap is
one to be avoided. No young man, not
even the worst, excepting for a base pur-
pose, wants anything to do with a cheap
young lady. For a wife, none but a fool
or a rascal will approach such a woman.
Cheap jewelry nobody will touch if he
can get any better. Cheap girls are no-
thing but the refuse; and the young men
know it, and they will look in every
other direction for a life-long friend and
companion before they will give a glance
at the pickbeek stuff that tinkles at
every turn, for fascinating the eye of any
that will look. You think it quite the
"correct thing" to talk loudly and coarse-
ly, be boisterous and hoydenish in all
public places; to make yourself so bold
and forward and commonplace, every-
where, that people wonder if you ever
had a mother, or home, or anything to
do. So be it. You will probably be
taken for what you are worth, and one of
these years, if you do not make worse
than a shipwreck of yourself, you will
begin to wonder where the charms are
that once you thought yourself possessed
of, and what evil spirit could have so be-
fooled you. Go on, but remember, cheap
girls attract nobody but fools and rascals.

Archbishop Lynch and the Dunkin Act.

We learn from the *Tribune* newspaper
of Toronto that in his address to the con-
gregation of St. Michael's on Sunday last
Archbishop Lynch referred to the Dunkin
Act. We quote from our contem-
porary:—"After some further remarks,
his Grace alluded to the Dunkin Act,
and, whilst condemning the evils of
intemperance, remarked that the Church
has never countenanced violent or harsh
measures, and where this law has been
enforced drunkards club together and
bring home, in large quantities, strong
drinks, and imbibe to excess in their
own houses, thus setting a very bad
example to their families. Again, opium
and other poisonous drugs are freely par-
taken of as substitutes, which have a
pernicious effect on future generations,
and other diseases are the consequence."
The archbishop always enjoyed a strong tem-
perance, and always enjoyed the respect
of his people. But as the Dunkin Act
has taken precisely the same ground as
ourselves, which we believe to be the true
temperance ground. We hold that the passage
of the Dunkin Act in Toronto would be a
serious mistake, if not a great evil.

printed to themselves educational ad-
vantages intended for the poor. The
Bishop admits the fact of money ad-
vantages being left. Then the question
naturally comes forward, Where is this
money? It is evident the poor are
deprived of it, and if the rich have not
appropriated it, where is it? It would
be well to find where the money is to be
found, and the Judges that obtain it.
Has the Bishop ever heard of Christ
Church and Dulwich Schools—expressly
founded for children whose parents were
too poor to have them educated at their
own expense, and both of which institu-
tions have been converted into schools
for the middle and higher classes of
Society? Princes, peers, bishops, and
others of the highest positions, did, and
for all I know to the contrary, do at the
present day, obtain for the children of
their butlers, valets, concubines, &c.,
admission to such institutions. Indeed
no child was admitted who was not nomi-
nated by some person of rank and wealth
and position, and who generally abused
the power and patronage he possessed in
the manner I have described. But the
Bishop justifies that spoliation on the
part of the rich by arguing that they "had
the sense to see the value of education
and the poor had not." I must confess
that I do not understand this expression
of the Bishop,—but by a parity of reason-
ing, it might be contended that suppos-
ing the ignorant man being in possession
of a coin, and unaware of its value, the
better informed would be justified in
filching it from him and appropriating
the same to his own use.

No reasoning, however specious, will
justify the conduct of the clergy in regard
to the misappropriation of educational
endowments. They looked on uncon-
cernedly whilst one bequest after
another was taken from the poor and per-
verted to the uses of the rich. They have
done the same in other matters. They
saw land-robbers filch hundreds of acres
of commons land intended for the use and
benefit of all classes, without uttering in
the pulpit or elsewhere one word of re-
monstrance against these bare-faced
robbers. And why was this? Simply
because the nobility and the wealthy
commonality of the country were leagued
with the clergy to rob the people. No
wonder, then, that whilst the poor were
thus pillaged on one hand by the titled
and wealthy orders, and by the clerical
fraternity on the other, their children
were reared in ignorance. Be this to
the eternal shame of those who are the
pillagers of the poor.

Yours, by
OLD COUNTRYMAN,

June 11th, 1877.

The Cattle Trade.

The *North British Agriculturist*
says:—Messrs. John Bell & Son, Glas-
gow, have this season shipped 445 cattle
from America to this country. It is
anticipated, however, that this trade will
in the course of a week or two assume
larger proportions. Among the addition-
al steamers to be employed in the traffic
is one fitted with strong stalls on the
main deck, so arranged that each animal
shall be provided with a separate berth.
Out of the 445 cattle which have come
to hand this season, only four have died
on the passage. Practical men accom-
pany the cattle from America to this
country—there being on the average one
to every twenty or twenty-five head of
cattle. These men come with one
steamer and return with the other, a
much more satisfactory arrangement
than formerly existed, of picking men up
to attend the cattle, offering them in
payment a free passage to Britain. Up
to the end of July the cattle imported
will be principally known as Canadian
house-fed. The supply after July will
be drawn principally from the States.

Barnum took in about \$4,000 during
his two days' stay in Toronto. \$1,000 of
which he left in the city.

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THE SECOND

The story is told
Who plagued
To learn the
The mystic word
Said he, "Now, M
The awful words, I
When you get me
You'll rip them o
Said she, "Oh, Edward
They'll rest in my heart's
Tell me, Edward, and
I sold or let or gave
And I'll try to be que
No matter what hour
No man, unless he
Could resist an offer
So he said, "I'll
Depends on what
"Oh, Ned, I'll
I'll keep the secret
Said he, "The secret
The awful words are
Said he, "I'll
When Mary got mad, and what
Shouted out that all may hear
"Pork and beans I
—*Bottom Commercial Bulletin.*

Archie's Snobbery.

Mr. James writes from London:—If you think snobbery in England has died out under the sarcasm of "Such Paper," you have completely misunderstood the matter. It is on record that last week a boy educated at the City of London school, was nominated to a clerkship in the City of London Docks. He passed a satisfactory examination, but was informed that his services would not be required. Why? Because his father was a coachman. Yet Lord Beaconsfield was an attorney's clerk, and his wife a milliner; Mr. Adams, Queen's counsel, who was Governor of Hong Kong, was a printer's reader, and his wife a seamstress. It may be well asked who are these snobs of the City of London Docks, who disqualify a young fellow on grounds that are no bar to the learned professions, nor to the civil service. Some years ago I had the honor of a special engagement to attend a grand national ball at the dowagers City of Bath, to describe the scene for the leading journal there. I was requested to go by a back staircase into the orchestra, as it was impossible to get a newspaper man an invitation; for the committee had refused tickets to the daughters of the Mayor, because their father was a linendraper. I need hardly say that I described that ball, but not in the local paper, and I afterwards learned that no tradesman was allowed to sit in the dress circle of the Bath theatre. I once resided in a western county. For the time being the high sheriff of a county is a direct representative of the Queen. It is an honorary office, and costs the man who holds it \$10,000 or \$15,000 at least. He meets the judges of assize in state, attended by his jargon men and retainers. The judges are forbidden to receive his hospitality, for some old world reason or another. They are therefore entertained at a dinner once at least during the assize by the Lord-Lieutenant. I had the honor of an invitation to dine at one of these by the Earl of B. but he excluded the high sheriff because he was a manufacturer. Not even the royal seal of Majesty protected the plebeian sheriff from the aristocratic snub direct. The late Lord Fitzhardinge was almost feudal in his aristocratic brutality to all that were beneath him. He was a great hunter and as great a swearer. One day he encountered a new tenant in a hunting field—a Scotchman, who had come west to farm in the southern valley. The Scotchman somehow crossed the track of the hard driving lord, who turned upon the northerner with a volley of oaths, "D—n you, who the devil are you, sir?" The northerner put his horse at the noble lord and nearly spilt him, with a volley of oaths quite equal to his lordship's. "D—n ye, an' whae the deil are ye? and do ye think there's naeboddy in the field can curse and swear but ye?"

Roller Skating.

How ice skating came to be the popular sport it now is, is a familiar story, but

TO THE GREATEST NUMBER.

(\$1.00 per annum, if paid in advance)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.

NO. 9

Eng.—Forty-two Are you an American?

Yan.—Yes, sir (straightening up.)

Eng.—In what part of America were you born?

Yan.—Wal, I was raised in Vermont, I moved to Elmira, N. Y.

Eng.—Married?

Yan.—Yes, sir; married when I was only five.

Eng.—Any children?

Yan.—No, sir, never had none.

Eng.—Wife travelling with you?

Yan.—No, sir; I'm a widower.

Eng.—Ah! excuse me; but what's your business when you are at home?

Yan.—I'm a milkman—I carry round milk.

Eng.—(smiling)—But what will your customers do for milk while you are away?

Yan.—Oh I sold out my route, which is a good one, for five hundred dollars.

I took four out and bought one of my Cook tickets to come out here to the Vienna Exhibition.

This milk revelation was too much for

who had been stifling my laughter by

possible device, as the unmerciful

gishman went on with his quizzing of

eremy; and at this point I was com-

elled to seek relief in an explosion of

ghter, in which he joined, and to our

small astonishment, the milkman also,

remarked that it was a good joke;

I he "guessed the feller that bought

route would hev easier work deliver-

milk to his costumers than collectin'

ir bills."

The above dialogue was no fancy sketch

It was an actual sample of an

merican excursionist; and it is not the

one of this description either that

facilities for travel the cheap ticket

ton and Vienna Exhibition attracted

in their native land, for I have encoun-

tered several others equally amusing.

who rushed up to the carriage of a

ty of us who were leaving the hotel

say that he was going to travel with

burier, and so far from seeing the

nt, when asked by a gentleman if he

nted to improve his acquaintance in

leather trade; seriously replied that

never had any dealings in that line.

other, in Rome, on being asked to join

arty to visit the Colosseum, replied,

olosseum! what's that?"

Why, the old Roman circus, you

ow."

Oh, yes! Is there a performance this

ning? What time does it begin?"

in explanation that the circus referred

was unlike the modern one, with

ses, clowns and acrobats, had to be

tly hinted to this ambitious sight-seer

prevent misapprehension and disap-

pointment.—[New York World.]

Englishmen in Russia.

Russia refuses all applications of British officers to accompany the army as spectators. The British military attaché at St. Petersburg has, after confidential inquiry, recommended his countrymen not repeat or press such applications. The London Globe says:—We hear of great uneasiness prevailing among English residents in Russia in con-

BISHOP BENSON ON EDUCATION.

(For the Express.)

Bishop Benson, (Eng.) in a farewell address at Lincoln spoke as follows with regard to the general privilege of Education in the mother country, which is ever dear to me.

"He had always been of a strong opinion that there ought to be no privileged class with regard to education. Every lad in England, (what about the girls,) ought to be able—if he had parents that know what they were about—to go to school, and learn what a child could learn, and if he showed ability he ought to be passed on to a better school still, and if he got to the top of that school, passed on to a higher one. And just at the age when poor parents could not afford to keep the boy at school any longer, then he thought it was the proper time for the State to step in and say to the parents, 'We will pay the school fees and supply the books for your boy's education,—because he is a boy of industry, wit, and character, and we will send him from school to school, to the University and from thence to a profession.' This was an ideal state of things, but in a country of enormous resources like England, they ought not to be satisfied until the old proverb was realized, that there was no boy born in this country who could not be the Lord Chancellor of England, or the Archbishop of Canterbury. It would be a good thing if they could only get the money originally left for the purpose of education applied to the proper object. But they must not make use of party cries in their endeavors to carry it out. Some people say the rich stepped in and got the foundations. It was not true—why was there any color for saying so? Because the rich people had had the sense to see the value of education, and the poor people had not. Poor people thought that if they could take a girl or boy from school just to earn a few pence, it would be better than making a great effort and sacrifice by keeping them at school. Rich people had not done that. Rich people had constantly said, 'I would rather spend money on the education of my boys' than save it and hand it over to them when I die.' Rich people knew it was much better to educate their children well than to leave them any amount of money. Any boy in all England, if he had sufficient knowledge, and his parents took sufficient pains with him, could go to Eton and Winchester and get the highest education England could afford, and be sent to a University. These were only two foundations, and the same thing wanted extending everywhere, so that as he said, little Jack Smith could turn out an Archbishop or Lord Chancellor if he liked.

Now there is much that is excellent and admirable in the sentiments enunciated by the Bishop, but there are certain assertions which are not strictly in accordance with facts. Doubtless, even at the present time, under existing circumstances, clever lads, albeit little Jack Smiths, may become Lord Chancellors or even Archbishops of Canterbury, for the simple reason that both

Wrestling in Macedonia.

Col. James Baker, in his Turkey in Europe, gives the following account of a wrestling match he witnessed while traversing the great plain of Macedonia.

"I passed through a very fine town called Baskli-Djuma, in the middle of the plain, and inhabited principally by Christian Bulgarians. A great wrestling match was going on just outside the town, and I stopped to witness the sport. A circle about thirty yards in diameter was formed by the men, women and children—Turks, Bulgarians, and a plentiful supply of gypsies—all sitting closely packed together around the circumference. There was the usual accompaniment of a gypsy band, composed of a drum and a clarinet, which was kept going constantly. A competitor, stripped to the waist, steps into the ring and walks round with a grand air as he displays his muscular frame to the admiring gaze of the bystanders. Presently his antagonist enters the ring and both competitors shake hands in a good-natured way, and a little laughing and chaffing goes on. They then commence walking round, every now and then turning in to shake hands again, until suddenly one pounces upon the other to get the 'catch' and the struggle commences. No kicking is allowed, and the throw must lay the vanquished man upon his back, so that both shoulder-blades touch the ground at the same time. The champion was a burly Bulgarian of herculean strength, when at the invitation of some black-eyed gypsy girls a fine but slim young fellow of their tribe entered the lists against him; but, although considering his youth he made a gallant struggle, a quick throw laid him sprawling on his back, to the evident chagrin and disappointment of the gypsy women. Their eyes flashed with anger as they now held a hurried consultation, when off started a very pretty girl, evidently bound upon some errand. She soon returned with one of the most splendid specimens of humanity I ever saw. If, as is asserted, there were princes and dukes among the ancient tribe of gypsies who emigrated to Europe this must certainly have been a descendant of one of them. His fair escort pushed him into the ring with an air of pride and confidence, as much as to say, 'Now, you shall see what a gypsy can do.' The young man was about 25 years of age, and nearly six feet high, with a handsome, aristocratic and cheery countenance, and as he took off his jacket and handed it to his fair one, and thus stood stripped to the waist, there was a buzz of admiration from the whole crowd. He was slightly made but all was sinew. Laughingly, and half modestly, he shook his powerful antagonist by his hand, and then the walk round commenced, the young gypsy laughing and talking all the time. It seemed as though neither liked to be the first to begin; when suddenly the Bulgarian turned sharp upon his antagonist, and tried a favorite catch, but quick as lightning the lithe figure of the gypsy eluded the grasp, and a sigh of relief went up from his clan. The excitement was now intense, and the young girl perfectly quivered with nervous anx-

to improve his acquaintance in other trade; seriously replied that he had no dealings in that line. er, in Rome, on being asked to join y to visit the Colosseum, replied, "seum! what's that?" hy, the old Roman circus, you

yes! Is there a performance this g? What time does it begin?" explanation that the circus referred s unlike the modern one, with clowns and acrobats, had to be hinted to this ambitious sight-seer vent misapprehension and disap- ent.—[New York World.

Englishmen in Russia.

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British military attache at St. burg has, after confidential in- recommended his countrymen not out or press such applications.

Loudon Globe says:—We hear great uneasiness prevails among glish residents in Russia in con- with the present unsettled state tial affairs. More than one pers been insulted for belonging to ountry in league with the infidel and the language used by the orders is so menacing that in case ilities few Englishmen would care ain in Russia. During the Cri- war the Emperor Nicholas issued z taking the English residents the protection of the Government, t a single expression of ill feeling d, in spite of the reverses suffer- Russia. But now, owing to the of education among the workmen as, the people are able to read the Anglophobian pamphlets and pters of the Panslavonic commit- Moscow, who associate England e perpetration of the atrocities in ia, and express their opinions ing this country in such an manner that Englishmen resi- venty or thirty years in Russia pparing to realize their property turn home directly hostilities break t present there are two thousand countrymen in St. Petersburg, and housand scattered over the rest mpire. English interests in the are very large, many of the manufacturers belonging to the h living there. A large number neers, mechanics and weavers are ed in the interior; at Cronstadt, d other ports, the sea-going trade ly controlled by English mer- and agents, while in the South aganrog, are several colonies of miners, one of which, called sofka, after its founder, consists e than one hundred immigrants.

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people had not done that. Rich people had constantly said: "I would rather spend money on the education of my boys" than save it and hand it over to them when I die." Rich people knew it was much better to educate their children well than to leave them any amount of money. Any boy in all England, if he had sufficient knowledge, and his parents took sufficient pains with him, could go to Eton and Winchester and get the highest education England could afford, and be sent to a University. These were only two foundations, and the same thing wanted extending every- where, so that as he said, little Jack Smith could turn out an Archbishop or Lord Chancellor if he liked.

Now there is much that is excellent and admirable in the sentiments enunciated by the Bishop, but there are certain assertions which are not strictly in accordance with facts. Doubtless, even at the present time, under existing circumstances, clever lads, albeit only Jack Smiths, may become Lord Chancellors or even Archbishops of Canterbury, for the simple reason that both these posts must be filled by men having brains in their heads, and who have devoted a considerable portion of their lives to deep, dry study. The Bishop says, "It would be a good thing if they could only get the money originally left for the purposes of education applied to its proper object?" But he denies that rich people have stepped in and appropriated to themselves educational advantages intended for the poor. The Bishop admits the fact of money advantages being left. Then the question naturally comes forward, Where is this money? It is evident the poor are deprived of it, and if the rich have not appropriated it, where is it? It would be well to find where the box is to be found, and the Judases that obtain it. Has the Bishop ever heard of Christ Church and Dulwich Schools—expressly founded for children whose parents were too poor to have them educated at their own expense, and both of which institutions have been converted into schools for the middle and higher classes of Society? Princes, peers, bishops, and others of the highest positions, did, and for all I know to the contrary, do at the present day, obtain for the children of their butlers, valets, concubines, &c., admission to such institutions. Indeed no child was admitted who was not nominated by some person of rank and wealth and position, and who generally abused the power and patronage he possessed in the manner I have described. But the Bishop justifies that spoliation on the part of the rich by arguing that they "had the sense to see the value of education and the poor had not." I must confess that I do not understand this expression of the Bishop,—but by a parity of reasoning, it might be contended that supposing the ignorant man being in possession of a coin, and unaware of its value, the better informed would be justified in filching it from him and appropriating the same to his own use.

No reasoning, however specious, will justify the conduct of the clergy in regard to the misappropriation of educational endowments. They looked on unconcernedly whilst one bequest after another was taken from the poor and perverted to the uses of the rich. They have done the same in other matters. They saw land-robbars filch hundreds of acres of commons land intended for the use and benefit of all classes, without uttering in the pulpit or elsewhere one word of remonstrance against these bare-faced robbers. And why was this? Simply because the nobility and the wealthy commonality of the country were leagued with the clergy to rob the people. No wonder, then, that whilst the poor were thus pillaged on one hand by the titled and wealthy orders, and by the clerical fraternity on the other, their children were reared in ignorance! Be this to the eternal shame of those who are the pillagers of the poor.

Yours, by
OLD COUNTRYMAN,
June 11th, 1877.

specimens of humanity I ever saw. It is asserted, there were princes and dukes among the ancient tribe of Gypsies who emigrated to Europe this must certainly have been a descendant of one of them. His fair escort pushed him into the ring with an air of pride and confidence, as much as to say, "Now you shall see what a gypsy can do." The young man was about 25 years of age, and nearly six feet high, with a handsome, aristocratic and cheery countenance, and as he took off his jacket and handed it to his fair one, and thus stood stripped to the waist, there was a buzz of admiration from the whole crowd. He was slightly made but all was sinew. Laughingly, and half modestly, he shook his powerful antagonist by his hand, and then the walk round commenced, the young gypsy laughing and talking all the time it seemed as though neither liked to be the first to begin; when suddenly the Bulgarian turned sharp upon his antagonist, and tried a favorite catch, but quick as lightning the lithe figure of the gypsy eluded the grasp, and a sigh of relief went up from his clan. The excitement was now intense, and the young girl perfectly quivered with nervous anxiety as she watched every movement of her swain. She would have made a splendid picture. They were still walking round, and it seems as though the struggle would never begin, when, lo! a simultaneous cry went forth from the whole crowd as the great Bulgarian sprawling and half-stunned upon the ground. The movements of the gypsy had been so quick that it was impossible to say how the throw was done, but the Bulgarian turned almost a somersault in the air, and came down with a heavy thud. The young champion shook him by the hand, lifted the heavy man high into the air, and then set him on his feet."

Another Grace Darling.

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"Death is said to follow the loss of the tail within three days; several cases

once at least during the assize by the Lord-Lieutenant. I had the honor of an invitation to dine at one of these by the Earl of B. but he excluded the high sheriff because he was a manufacturer. Not even the royal seal of Majesty protected the plebeian sheriff from the aristocratic snub direct. The late Lord Fitzhardinge was almost feudal in his aristocratic brutality to all that were beneath him. He was a great hunter and as great a swearer. One day he encountered a new tenant in a hunting field—a Scotchman, who had come west to farm in the southern valley. The Scotchman somehow crossed the track of the hard driving lord, who turned upon the northerner with a volley of oaths, "D—n you, who the devil are you, sir?" The northerner put his horse at the noble lord and nearly spilled him, with a volley of oaths quite equal to his lordship's. "D—n ye, an' whae the deil are ye? and do ye think there's naeboddy in the field can curse and swear but ye?"

Roller Skating.

How ice skating came to be the popular sport it now is, is a familiar story, but how roller skating became fashionable remains to be told. The facts are very interesting, as affording an example of American inventive genius.

"Some fifteen years ago," as they say on the stage, Mr. Plimpton, of New York, introduced a patent roller skate, the feature of which was that it admitted of nearly every movement practiced by skaters of the ice to be performed on a smooth wooden floor. The patentee was an enthusiastic admirer of the sport of roller skating, and he spared neither time, money nor labor to introduce it as an American institution, which it is to all intents and purposes. He established roller skating associations and clubs in different cities—had rinks in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and other cities, where the facilities for ice skating were limited, and finally made the exercise popular. But somehow or other Dame Fashion in this country only took side glances at it, and seeing this and knowing the weakness of our countrymen in regard to the effect of a foreign reputation, Mr. Plimpton finally went to Europe, and after persevering for some years quietly but effectively, he managed to get his favorite exercise introduced into the inner circles of fashionable society, and the result was, that for the past three years the new form of skating has taken such hold of the highest society people of London and Paris as to make it the only fashionable indoor exercise now in vogue in the great metropolis, as also in the centre of fashion of the European continent, the "Patins" having become the rage in Paris as well as in London.

Russian Soldiers—Camp-life.

A correspondent from the camp near Braila writes to the Vienna New Free Press:—"The Berdan rifle is the arm. The soldiers wear the well-known long, gray coats, with red shoulder-straps, on which the number of the army corps is visible, while the number of the regiment is attached to the helmet. Like the cavalry, the infantry wear high boots, with soft and tight legs. Nothing but a silver shoulder-piece distinguishes the officers from the common privates. The means of transportation are made of excellent material. The waggons painted blue carry the necessary number of surplus wheels for the different trains. The troops camping round about Braila are under General Schachowskoï, commander of the Eleventh Corps. At this moment that I am examining the camp, the thermometer indicated a very frosty temperature, the soldiers are bathing in one of the small branches of the river. Near the tents their comrades meanwhile make the tea in large copper samovars. The Russians eat a kind of pea-soup with some meat, rice, and black bread in it. They receive two rations of tea daily. The state of health is excellent. Disease is feared only with the approach of the hot season. At this time there are at Braila some 10,000 men, though a complete division is expected by to-morrow."

very few Englishmen would care in Russia. During the Czar taking the Emperor Nicholas issued the protection of the Government, a single expression of ill feeling, in spite of the reverses suffered. But now, owing to the education among the workmen, the people are able to read the Anglophobic pamphlets and papers of the Pan Slavonic committee-Moscow, who associate England with the perpetration of the atrocities in Asia, and express their opinions in this country in such a manner that Englishmen residing thirty years in Russia begin to realize their property and home directly hostilities break out present there are two thousand countrymen in St. Petersburg, and thousands scattered over the rest of the empire. English interests in the East are very large, many of the manufacturers belonging to the living there. A large number of mechanics and weavers are employed in the interior; at Cronstadt, and other ports, the sea-going trade is controlled by English merchants and agents, while in the South Caucasus, there are several colonies of miners, one of which, called the Baku, after its founder, consists of more than one hundred immigrants.

Cheap Girls.

I who makes herself too cheap is to be avoided. No young man, not the worst, excepting for a base pursuit anything to do with a cheap girl. For a wife, none but a fool will approach such a woman. Jewelry nobody will touch if he can get any better. Cheap girls are not to be refused; and the young men, and they will look in every direction for a life-long friend and companion before they will give a glance at the cheap stuff that tinkles at the ear, for fascinating the eye of any fool. You think it quite the thing to talk loudly and coarsely, and to make yourself so bold and common, everywhere that people wonder if you ever thought, or home, or anything to be it. You will probably be so what you are worth, and one of these, if you do not make worse shipwreck of yourself, you will wonder where the charms are that you thought yourself possessed of. Go on, but remember, cheap attracts nobody but fools and rascals.

Bishop Lynch and the Dunkin Act.

earn from the *Tribune* newspaper note that in his address to the common of St. Michael's on Sunday last Bishop Lynch referred to the Dunkin Act. We quote from our contemporary:—"After some further remarks, he alluded to the Dunkin Act, whilst condemning the evils of intemperance, remarked that the Church had countenanced violent or harsh measures, and where this law has been drunkards club together and come in large quantities, strong and imbibed to excess in their uses, thus setting a very bad example to their families. Again, opium and other poisonous drugs are freely paraded as substitutes, which have a deleterious effect on future generations. Other diseases are the result of this strong temptation, and always end in ruin to the people. But as the law is not the true temperance ground, and that the passage of the Dunkin Act would be a serious mistake, not a great evil."

its proper object? But he denies that rich people have stepped in and appropriated to themselves educational advantages intended for the poor. The Bishop admits the fact of money advantages being left. Then the question naturally comes forward, Where is this money? It is evident the poor are deprived of it, and if the rich have not appropriated it, where is it? It would be well to find where the money is to be found, and the Judases that obtain it. Has the Bishop ever heard of Christ Church and Dulwich Schools—expressly founded for children whose parents were too poor to have them educated at their own expense, and both of which institutions have been converted into schools for the middle and higher classes of Society? Princes, peers, bishops, and others of the highest positions, did, and for all I know to the contrary, do at the present day, obtain for the children of their butlers, valets, concubines, &c., admission to such institutions. Indeed no child was admitted who was not nominated by some person of rank and wealth and position, and who generally abused the power and patronage he possessed in the manner I have described. But the Bishop justifies that spoliation on the part of the rich by arguing that they "had the sense to see the value of education and the poor had not." I must confess that I do not understand this expression of the Bishop,—but by a parity of reasoning, it might be contended that supposing the ignorant man being in possession of a coin, and unaware of its value, the better informed would be justified in filching it from him and appropriating the same to his own use.

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Yours, by
OLD COUNTRYMAN,
June 11th, 1877.

The Cattle Trade.

The *North British Agriculturist* says:—"Messrs. John Bell & Son, Glasgow, have this season shipped 445 cattle from America to this country. It is anticipated, however, that this trade will in the course of a week or two assume larger proportions. Among the additional steamers to be employed in the traffic is one fitted with strong stalls on the main deck, so arranged that each animal shall be provided with a separate berth. Out of the 445 cattle which have come to hand this season, only four have died on the passage. Practical men accompany the cattle from America to this country—there being on the average one to every twenty or twenty-five head of cattle. These men come with one steamer and return with the other, a much more satisfactory arrangement than formerly existed, of picking men up to attend the cattle, offering them in payment a free passage to Britain. Up to the end of July the cattle imported will be principally known as Canadian house-fed. The supply after July will be drawn principally from the States."

Barnum took in about \$4,000 during his two days' stay in Toronto, \$1,000 of which he left in the city.

crowd as the great Bulgarian army sprawling and half-stunned upon the ground. The movements of the gipsy had been so quick that it was impossible to say how the throw was done, but the Bulgarian turned almost a somersault in the air, and came down with a heavy thud. The young champion shook him by the hand, lifted the heavy man high into the air, and then set him on his feet."

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"Death is said to follow the loss of the tail within three days; several cases of death are reported, and there is so much concurrent testimony that it is difficult not to believe. If there have been deaths it must be the effect of fright," the prophecy, as in many cases, bringing about its own fulfillment. It is common now in the streets to see men with their tails wound around their heads or hanging over the shoulder in front. Charms are of course being distributed freely. One man showed me a charm, when I told him I had a better one, which was to wear the hair after the Western fashion; but he replied, "Then they would cut off our ears."

The Perkin correspondent of the *Shanghai Daily News* says that two of the eunuchs of the Palace there have been mysteriously deprived of their tails, and such an occurrence taking place within the sacred precincts of the Forbidden City naturally increased the prevailing alarm. The druggists' shops were thronged by eager purchasers of cinabar, which is an unfailing item in the prescriptions for charms to be worn about the person, and many Chinese were afraid to venture out of doors.

Boston is threatened with a new paper, called the *New Departure* and *Colored Progressive Democrat*, edited by a colored citizen of Boston.

Work, introduced a patent roller skate, the feature of which was that it admitted of nearly every movement practiced by skaters on the ice to be performed on a smooth wooden floor. The patentee was an enthusiastic admirer of the sport of roller skating, and he spared neither time, money nor labor to introduce it as an American institution, which it is to all intents and purposes. He established roller skating associations and clubs in different cities—had rinks in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and other cities, where the facilities for ice skating were limited, and finally made the exercise popular. But somehow or other Dame Fashion in this country only took side glances at it, and seeing this and knowing the weakness of our countrymen in regard to the effect of a foreign reputation, Mr. Plimpton finally went to Europe, and after persevering for some years quietly but effectively, he managed to get his favorite exercise introduced into the inner circles of fashionable society, and the result was, that for the past three years the new form of skating has taken such hold of the highest society people of London and Paris as to make it the only fashionable indoor exercise now in vogue in the great metropolis, as also in the centre of fashion of the European continent, the "Patins" having become the rage in Paris as well as in London.

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An Extraordinary Wedding Present.

An extraordinary scene was enacted at a church at Llanabek, near Liverpool, a few days since. One of the villagers having decided to enter the bonds of matrimony, the ceremony was performed in one of the churches. The friends of the contracting parties had assembled in considerable numbers to witness the marriage ceremony, and the service having been satisfactorily concluded, the newly married couple proceeded down the aisle to leave the church. But ere they had left the holy place, a woman rose from one of the seats and flung a baby into the hands of the bridegroom, saying that his wife would probably take care of his progeny for the future. The feelings of both bride and bridegroom may perhaps be imagined.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the well known battle painter, of the famous "Roll Call," was married in London, on the 11th inst., to Major Butler, author of the "Great Lone Land."

DIRECTORY.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

O. T. RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
Express.....	1:10 A. M.	Express.....	5:12 P. M.
Express.....	1:25 P. M.	Express.....	5:52 A. M.
Mixed.....	11:25 P. M.	Mixed.....	7:50 A. M.

STAGES ARRIVE AT NAPANEE.

From Newburgh and Tamworth.	10 1/2 a. m.
From Pictou and Mill Point.	7 p. m.
From Erinsville.	10 1/2 a. m.

DEPART FROM NAPANEE.

To Newburgh and Tamworth.	2 1/2 p. m.
To Mill Point and Pictou.	3 1/2 a. m.
To Erinsville.	2 1/2 p. m.

STAGEBOATS.

INWARDS.

Str. Shannon, leaves Pictou daily.	6 a. m.
Arriving at Napanee.	9:30 a. m.

OUTWARDS.

Leaves Napanee.	3 p. m.
Arriving in Pictou.	6 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. R. J. Cartwright.	Finance Minister.
Schuyler Shibley.	M. P.

ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

J. T. Grange.	M. P. P.
H. M. Deroche.	

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIALS.

W. H. Wilkinson.	Judge.
O. T. Pruyt.	Sheriff.
W. A. Reeve, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney.	
J. B. McElvinn, Clerk of the County Court, and Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	
Do.	Surrogate Registrar.
W. N. Dollar.	Warden.
F. Burrows.	County School Inspector.
W. V. Deitor.	County Clerk.
E. Hooper.	Treasurer.
M. P. Roblin.	Registrar.
W. S. Williams.	Mayor.
John Herring.	Deputy Reeve.
Chas. R. Miller.	Town Clerk.
Wm. Chamberlain.	Town Treasurer.
Robert Easton.	Chief of Police.
Jas. Allen.	
J. Benson, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping.	
C. B. Perry.	Landing Waiter and Searcher.
T. G. Pile, Landing Waiter and Searcher, Mill Point.	
G. Bogart.	Postmaster, Napanee.
Y. B. Sills, Inspector of Weights and Measures.	
Wm. Hoyle.	Inspector of Licenses.
Chas. James, Clerk 1st Division Court, Napanee.	
C. L. Rogers.	Bath.
J. J. Watson.	Adolphustown.
Peter Johnston.	Clarks Mills.
Wm. Wheelan.	Centreville.
Henry Pultz.	Wilton.
Thos. Miller.	Tamworth.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Napanee is open from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.	
Day Train East Mail closes.	12:05 p. m.
West	4:30 p. m.
Night Train East	9:00 p. m.
West	9:00 p. m.
Camden Route—Tamworth, Centreville, Camden	
East, Newburgh and Napanee Mills—Mail closes	2:15 p. m.
Mill Point and Prince Edward County Route—Mill Point, Pictou, Northport, and Denorestville—Mail closes	6:30 a. m.
Fredericksburg Route—Moryen, Hamburg, Sillsville, Parma and Conway—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Switzerville—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Mail closes 1:15 p. m.	
Gosport and Gretna—Saturday—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Erinsville, Roblin and Selby, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.	
Overton, Forest Mills and Gleinster, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.	

CHURCHES.

HOURS OF SERVICES.

Episcopal Methodist—Rev. C. Hartley. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.	
Canada Methodist—Rev. W. S. Blacklock. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.	
Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector. Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.	
Presbyterian—Rev. A. Young. Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.	
Roman Catholic—Rev. Father MacDonald. Mass 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m.	
The Brethren—Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in Grange Block.	

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,

40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

—AND—

ROWELL & CHESMAN,

ST. LOUIS,

AGENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS", Napanee, Ont.

sands are thick around her; the final breaking up is only a question of very brief time; But the "term" is farther away than the leaders of the "outs" desire to reflect upon. Another session of parliament must be held at Ottawa before the battle for the treasury benches can be tried on a "foughten field."

There seems to be an impression abroad that Sir John is about to resign his leadership of the party and nominate Doctor Tupper to the post of honor. Of this there is not the slightest danger. Sir John is the head and front of the Conservative party whatever cohesion the party possess. He is the ligament alone that binds the rickety elements together. Sir John is the Tory party, and the Tory party is Sir John. Dr. TUPPER is no more fitted to assume the leadership, then a blind baby is to steer a steamer through the perilous channel of the Long Sault. He is fluent of speech and that is all. But he is ambitious; in his Kingston speech he declares that "the Finance Minister was totally unfitted for the position he occupied" and left it to be inferred that he was the "man for Galway." Shades of Pluto! Dr. Tupper as Finance Minister! What next?

THE WAR NEWS.

TURKEY.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED TO BE RESPECTED.

"In consequence of the demand of the Imperial Government for the substitution on our ambulance service of the red crescent for the red cross, doubts have been raised as to our intention respecting the Convention of Geneva. To remove any misunderstanding in this respect the Imperial Government declares that in conformity with the said Convention, to which it adheres in principle, the red cross will continue to be religiously respected by the Ottoman armies under all circumstances; the formal instructions have been given to this effect, and that the Society for Aid for the Wounded, represented by the red crescent, is in reality but the Eastern branch of the Society of the Red Cross."

A vessel about to discharge a cargo of a hundred and fifty bar els of gunpowder at Crete has been captured by Turkish war vessels.

Such uneasiness is felt at Constantinople concerning the state of Crete that six battalions are to be sent there, although much wanted elsewhere.

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At Woolwich dockyard there is placed in readiness for service a complete field ap-

heavy woods and high hills with entrenchments. The Turks made four determined attacks, and were repulsed. The Montenegrins waited until the Turks advanced within two hundred yards, when they poured a deadly volley into the enemy's front. The Montenegrin horsemen then dashed forward and fell upon their front and flanks. The Turks halted and were attacked with the bayonet, causing a quick retreat, pursued by the Montenegrins, who killed the larger portion of the stragglers they overtook. The retreat soon became a rout, and 2,000 Turks were left dead along the road.

RUSSIAN.

The Russians have organized fifteen field hospitals, containing altogether 20,000 beds, to be distributed over Souman and adjoining districts. This provision for sick and wounded is thought sufficient for all emergencies.

The rafts which the Russians have been constructing below Galatz are quite ready for bridging, and a large number are being towed up to Ibraila. This quite supports the general opinion that a crossing will take place at Ghaicit, below Ibraila.

Sisters of Mercy, large numbers of whom recently arrived, are constantly visiting the camps and various hospitals, there are a good many sick, though the Russians do their utmost to prevent the attainment of any information on that subject.

Baron Krant, arrested as a Turkish spy at Ploesti, by the Russians, has not been shot.

The Russian proclamations in Armenia promise payment for necessities supplied the army, and severe punishment for soldiers who ill-treat villagers. This has produced a favourable impression.

BUTCHERIES.

It is reported that the Cossacks have captured Ardahan(?) and massacred 800 men, women, and children.

The recent defeat of 1,500 Circassians at Benkli Ahmed was due to their demanding to be led against the Russians. The latter came upon them suddenly, and 1,100 Circassians were killed. The fugitives butchered all the inhabitants of the surrounding villages whom they met, claiming that they had betrayed them to the Russians.

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There has been a dangerous outbreak of from 15,000 to 20,000 mounted Arabs in the district between Damascus and Aleppo. The country is almost denuded of troops. The Governor of Syria has telegraphed for assistance, and until it reaches him the district will probably be given up to plunder. This probably is the disturbance reported in the Pera despatch of June 14. It was then stated that 32,000 rebel horsemen of the Bedouin tribes had been defeated by the Ottoman troops.

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THE NORTH-WEST.

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

Any person eighteen years of age obtain a free grant of 160 acres of minion lands as a homestead. The trance fee is \$10. Three years bona residence thereupon is required. patent then issues.

The nearest lands to Winnipeg to homesteads are from thirty to miles distance.

Homes are worth—native from \$6 \$100, and imported from \$100 to \$4 Cows sell from \$30 to \$50. Sheep scarce; they thrive well. Turkeys geese are scarce. Think there are guinea fowl in the country.

All kinds of agricultural implement can be purchased here cheaper than migrants can bring them through Ontario. Firearms can also be purchased here.

Bodies of timber are distributed the entire country. The most abundant variety, at least west of Red river: poplar; Oak is plentiful. In some large quantities of spruce, pine, and tamarack are found.

There are not serious droughts.

There are no snakes except g snakes.

The grasshopper question is a "issue."

The Red and Assiniboine rivers both navigable.

There are a good many Indians, they are not troublesome.

Potato bug and weevil are unknown. There is no pea bug.

Life and property are as safe here any other part of Canada.

There are some bears and an abundance of deer. Prairie chickens, geese and ducks are very plentiful.

The lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish of various excellent varieties principally white fish, cat-fish, and geon.

Occasionally the thermometer down to 40, though very seldom generally ranges from zero to 10. summer it sometimes ranges from 9 100.

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"West" 9:00 p. m.
Camden Route—Tarnworth, Centreville, Camden
East, Newburgh and Napanee Mills—Mail closes
1:15 p. m.
Mill Point and Prince Edward County Route—
Mill Point, Picton, Northport, and Demorest
ville—Mail closes 6:30 a. m.
Fredericksburg Route—Morven, Hamburg, Sills-
ville, Parma and Conway—Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays—Mail closes 1 p. m.
Switzerland—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur-
days—Mail closes 1:15 p. m.
Gosport and Greta—Saturday—Mail closes
1 p. m.
Erinsville, Roblin and Selby, daily—Mail closes
1:30 p. m.
Overton, Forest Mills and Leinster, daily—Mail
closes 1:30 p. m.

CHURCHES

HOUSES OF SERVICES.

Episcopal Methodist—Rev. C. Hartley. Services
10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School,
2 p. m.
Canada Methodist—Rev. W. S. Blackstock. Ser-
vices 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School,
2 p. m.
Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector. Services
11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. Young. Services 11 a. m.,
and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Father MacDonagh.
Mass 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School,
2:30 p. m.
The Brethren—Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sun-
day School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in
Orange Block.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,

40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

ROWELL & CHESMAN,

ST. LOUIS,

AGENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS",
Napanee, Ont.



THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, JUNE, 22nd 1877.

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

It would naturally be thought that the duplex head of the great Tory party, Sir John and the Doctor, after the arduous toils of the late session, after their herculean and heroic efforts to secure the salvation of the country—negatively at least—would be content to rest upon their oars, if not upon their laurels. By no manner of means; quite the contrary. The great work is not yet accomplished. The corrupt plebeian party of grits possesses still a disgusting degree of vitality. What little success—according alone to their own claim, has attended their efforts against the Mackenzie Administration has only "scotched the snake, not killed it" another effort is necessary to complete the victory. Still another blow must be struck; still a further and weary tramp along the *via dolorosa* of the cold shades of opposition, ere the welcome treasury benches invite them with open arms to their tempting embrace.

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At Woolwich dockyard there is placed in readiness for service a complete field equipment of tents, waggons, ambulances, medical stores, etc., for twenty-two regiments, with an immense reserve of stores only requiring a short period to be brought forward for use.

Earl Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury hold very opposite views regarding the Russian occupation of Constantinople. Lord Salisbury believes that Gortschakoff will not advise that the city be held for a long time. Lord Derby would at once inform Russia that she will only march there at the risk of meeting British as well as Turkish troops. Whatever be the truth about the reported disunion, the Cabinet has taken certain military precautions. A large army corps is ready for immediate service and transports can be obtained.

Bismarck is strongly in favor of Gortschakoff's Note and entirely disapproves of the vague and uncertain attitude of England. According to most trustworthy reports received in Berlin Earl Derby does not intend for the present to reply to Gortschakoff's Note. The Czar complains of England throwing her moral influence on the side of Turkey, and thus encouraging the Porte to take action which would not be ventured upon but for the reliance placed placed on the ultimate aid of England. A prominent Russian official says the relations between Russia and England at present are of the most critical kind, short of actual war. The two countries stand on the very verge of hostilities, and the slightest incident might at any time precipitate a conflict. Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador to England, is instructed to say explicitly that war would be preferable to the present uncertainty.

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"Whereas, we are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with each of these sovereigns, and with their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories or dominions;

"Whereas, great numbers of loyal subjects reside, carry on commerce and possess property and establishments and enjoy various rights and privileges within the dominions of each of the said sovereigns, protected by the faith and treaties between us and each of the aforesaid sovereigns;

We therefore have thought fit by with the advice of our Privy Council, issue this, our royal proclamation, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe strict neutrality in and during the said war; and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws or statutes of the realm in this behalf or laws of nations in relation thereto, they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

Russian Priests.

Russian priests are a disgrace to Christianity. "He has priests' eyes," is a proverb which means that the person characterized is lustful, greedy, and seeking. Moreover, they are, in a drunken nation, the most drunken. A friend mine, who stayed several months in a Russian country-house, says it was a common sight to see two priests lying in a cart, as pigs do when they are driven to market. One saint's day, he tells me, the priest came to chapel too far from the service; instead of being struck dumb with shame, he actually went out an apology: "We poor fellows spend all our time in praying for others, I have no one to pray for us; no wonder, therefore, we fall under temptation. Things are just as bad in Bulgaria; English engineer who has just written book of his experiences there, went one Sunday to attend a church, where "pope" had a great reputation for sanctity. There was no service, for the "pope" lying dead drunk among the nettles the back of his vodka (whiskey) shod "I heard," quaintly adds the writer, "for the five previous Sundays his

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But why are these *arcades ambo* stumping the country at the present time? Is not their cause safe? Have not the political sins of the Mackenzie administration so heavily freighted the ship of state that the present pilots will, to save her from going on the rocks of destruction, be compelled to relinquish their litter into the hands of more competent men? The present course of the leaders of the Tory party shows that they have not the deepest faith in the boasted re-action we have heard so much about. To them evidently the golden goal of the right of the throne is still afar off; the day is yet distant when Dr. Tupper shall turn back his immaculate shirt bands and "spell" the Hon. Mr. Cartwright in the arduous task of manipulating the strings of the public purse.

The truth of the matter is, the Tory cause is going to the wall, and the party is in a sad plight when it must consent to be propped up by the flunty flabby platitudes of the "foremost Nova Scotian" when its highest trust is in "the refuge of lies, politically speaking, implied in the advocacy of the cause by the "Cumberland war horse" little faith have Sir John and the Doctor in the prediction of the *Mail*: "The ship is beginning to part her timbers; the shoals and quick-

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The *Times*' correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that the Russians and Turks have constructed strong batteries on the opposite shores of the Danube at Salun and Isakchi where the Russians crossed in 1828. The immense mass of material which the Russians are moving toward the Danube can scarcely be lodged in the depots on the river before the 1st July. It is therefore scarcely probable that any attempt will be made to cross before that month and this supposition is strengthened by the present state of the Danube. The enemy will certainly be on the alert on account of the Czar's arrival at headquarters, and therefore instead of the Czar's arrival, is thought by some being an indication of immediate activity. It is much more probable that it will be allowed to lose its a weakening effect on the Turks, and that they will be suffered to relapse into their usual lethargic state. The correspondent adds: "I do not believe that the Russians will cross at the earliest moment practicable, but probably after the first alarm, when the activity aroused by their appearance in close proximity to the Danube has subsided."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote stated that Russia's reply to England's intimation forbidding the exercise of belligerent rights in the Suez Canal, was to the effect that Russia would neither blockade, interrupt, nor menace the navigation of the canal in any manner. He added that replies from the Porte and Khedive to the British communications on the subject were not yet received.

A Constantinople despatch says the Porte refuses the request of England to neutralise the Suez canal.

TURKISH DEFEAT.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A *Herald* cable special says that Montenegrin spies watched the Turkish advance, numbering ten thousand, under Ali Sabir from Podgoritz toward Nisic. The Montenegrins chose a strong position in a defile flanked by

steep rocky mountains, from which the Turks were sent. The rest of the Indians fled to the woods and remained concealed until the constables had left the village. When the Indians again came together their Chief, Joseph Onesakenrat, advised them to resist every further attempt to arrest them, and they armed themselves with such weapons as they could procure, rifles, shot guns, revolvers, and knives. The armament being completed at noon yesterday, from that time they patrolled the village and defied the priests and their people to lay a hand on them. Towards night many of them retired to their houses, while a few stood sentry.

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CAUSE OF THE INDIANS ARREST.

An Oka despatch to the *Witness* states that it was not till to-day that the charges on which the Indians were arrested were found out, a person having gone to Ste. Scholastique for that purpose. The charge on which the forty-six men were to have been brought to trial was two-fold—that on the 8th day of May they did illegally and maliciously cut, break, knock down, and destroy upon the domain of the gentlemen of the Seminary 84 trees to the value of 50 cents each; and also that on the same day they did destroy thirteen arpents of tending upon the said domain. In short, the Indians used 84 trees in repairing and replacing the fence around their pasture.

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Medical Mission to the Nor-west.

The Government at Ottawa have appointed Dr. Haggarty, of this city, as the London *Free Press*, as Medical Superintendent for the Nor-West Territories specially charged with the duty of vaccinating the Indian population there. The ravages of small-pox among the Indian tribes are peculiarly severe, and the disease appearing to acquire new force after having come in contact with any members of those portions of the race. The efforts about to be made to introduce the palliating expedient of vaccination are eminently judicious, and the selection of Dr. Haggarty as Medical Superintendent for the purpose of carrying them into effect is a very good one. Dr. Haggarty has been a medical practitioner in London during the past nine years—during which time he has enjoyed a marked success. He expects to leave London on his Medical mission about the 29th inst. He has already supplied himself with sufficient lymph with which to vaccinate 2,500 persons and he will expect soon to hear that he has active entered upon his humanitarian duties.

BELLVILLE, June 13.—The grave Mrs. Cross, wife of Richard Cross, Tweed, who was buried in the Methodist burial ground at that place on Monday was desecrated by some unknown person on the same night. The body had been disinterred and part of the entrails removed and the remains reburied. The body was exhumed by the friends, while the above facts were made clear. Several parties in the village are suspected of the outrage.

ladiers who ill-treat villagers. This has induced a favourable impression.

BUTCHERIES.

It is reported that the Cossacks have plumed Ardahan(?) and massacred 800 men, women, and children. The recent defeat of 1,500 Circassians Benkli Ahmed was due to their demanding to be led against the Russians. The latter came upon them suddenly, and 1,000 Circassians were killed. The fugitives butchered all the inhabitants of the surrounding villages whom they met, saying that they had betrayed them to the Russians.

ARABS IN THE FIELD.

There has been a dangerous outbreak from 15,000 to 20,000 mounted Arabs in the district between Damascus and Aleppo. The country is almost denuded of troops. The Governor of Syria has telegraphed for assistance, and until it reaches him the district will probably be given up to plunder. This probably is a disturbance reported in the Pera spatch of June 14. It was then stated at 12,000 rebel horsemen of the Bedouin tribes had been defeated by the Ottoman troops.

Constantinople despatches report that Bashli-Bazouks are committing excesses in the suburbs. A sort of reign of terror exists. The suburbs are mostly occupied by the villas of the mercantile classes. An English army officer and an American naval officer were maltreated.

Hobart Pasha has positive orders to bombard Odessa. The Russians are being torpedoes carefully for his reception.

THE OKA INDIANS.

TRULY CHURCH BURNED, PRIESTS RESISTANCE, AND SEMINARY DESTROYED.

June 15.—The trouble at Oka were the prevalent topic of conversation in Montreal today. The facts are as follows:—The majority of St. Sulpice demanded that a Protestant Indians should remove a tree from across the road, near the village. The refused, on the ground that it was enclosing their pasture, and that they had been allowed to place it of old. As a Seminary could make an agreement, a clergy laid information at Ste. Scholastique, and, on the warrants being issued, such was the feeling evinced among the Indians, that the authorities of the district called upon the Provincial Government for help. In response, seven policemen and a sergeant were sent, and aided in arresting five out of the fifty-five Indians for whom warrants were out. The rest of the Indians fled the woods and remained concealed until the constables had left the village. When the Indians again came to find their Chief, Joseph Onesakenrat, advised them to resist every further attempt to arrest them, and they armed themselves with such weapons as they could procure, rifles, shot guns, revolvers, and knives. The armament being completed at noon yesterday, from that time they patrolled the village and defied the constables and their people to lay a hand on them. Towards night many of them returned to their houses, while a few stood guard.

June 15.—About four o'clock this morning Father Lacan, the priest at Oka, was awakened by the detonation of a cannon which had been loaded and moved by dians from the river side to the back of the seminary and fired. The Indians were forbidden to move by an Indian who came to meet him, he discovered a fire in the stables in the rear of a house which had gained considerable way. Thirty armed Indians promaded around the church and prevented assistance being rendered by him and his men. The people worked with great reverence to extinguish the flames, but as there were no modern appliances the spot their efforts were all in vain. The pumps had been destroyed so that it was impossible to use them. The priests did not regard, and many of the revolutionaries had gone to St. Scholastique. A few French inhabitants near by were also present.

Life and property are as safe here as in any other part of Canada.

There are some bears and an abundance of deer. Prairie chickens, wild geese and ducks are very plentiful.

The lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish of various excellent varieties, principally white fish, cat-fish, and sturgeon.

Occasionally the thermometer runs down to 40, though very seldom. It generally ranges from zero to 10. In summer it sometimes ranges from 90 to 100.

The markets cannot well be glutted with farm produce. The increasing immigration will take up all the surplus till such time as facilities exist for cheap exportation.

An industrious young man of a practical turn of mind with \$1,000 dollars could do well on a farm here.

The smaller fruits do well. Apples have not yet been thoroughly tested, but there is reason to believe the hardier varieties would succeed.

There is no limitation as to the quantity of half-breed scrip that any person can purchase. No one person, however, can purchase more than 640 acres of Government lands.—Winnipeg Free Press.

British Neutrality.

TEXT OF THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION TO CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 26.—The following is published in the Official Gazette, together with the "Act to Regulate the Conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects During the Existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace."

"A PROCLAMATION."

"Whereas, we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States; and,

"Whereas, notwithstanding our utmost exertions to preserve peace between all Sovereigns, Powers and States a state of war unhappily exists between His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories or dominions; and,

"Whereas, we are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with each of these sovereigns, and with their several subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories or dominions; and,

"Whereas, great numbers of our loyal subjects reside, carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges within the dominions of each of the aforesaid sovereigns, protected by the faith and treaties between us and each of the aforesaid sovereigns.

We therefore have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this, our royal proclamation, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid war; and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf or the laws of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

Russian Priests.

Russian priests are a disgrace to Christianity. "He has priests' eyes" is a proverb which means that the person so characterized is lustful, greedy, and self-seeking. Moreover, they are, in a drunken nation, the most drunken. A friend of mine, who stayed several months at a Russian country-house, says it was a common sight to see two priests lying in a cart, as pigs do when they are driven to market. One saint's day, he tells me, the priest came to chapel too far gone to read the service, instead of being struck dumb with shame, he actually whined



Public Attention

Is directed to the following Provisions of the Fishery and Game Laws in the Province of Ontario.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR FISH.

Whitefish cannot be caught from 1st November to 10th November, both days inclusive.

Salmon Trout, and Lake Trout, cannot be caught from 1st November to 10th November, both days inclusive.

Speckled Trout, Brook or River Trout, cannot be caught from 15th September to 1st May.

Bass, cannot be caught from 15th May to 15th June.

Pickereel, cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May.

Maskonoge, cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME.

Deer and Cariboo, cannot be killed from 1st December to 1st September.

Moose, cannot be killed from 1st December to 1st September.

Partridge, cannot be killed from 1st January to 1st September.

Duck, cannot be killed from 1st January to 15th August.

Woodcock, cannot be killed from 1st January to 1st July.

Snipe, cannot be killed from 1st May to 15th August.

Quail, cannot be killed from 1st January to 1st October.

All well-disposed persons are requested to afford the local Fishery Officers whatever information and assistance they can towards carrying out these provisions of the Fishery Laws.

Fishing without Licenses is prohibited. Indians are forbidden to fish or shoot illegally the same as others.

Complainants will receive one-half of the fines imposed, and be paid for their cost and attendance as witnesses.

Each person guilty of violating these regulations is liable to find and costs, or in default of payment is subject to imprisonment.

No person shall, during such prohibited times, fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or have in possession any of the above-mentioned kind of Fish or Game.

In Quebec, Fishery Officers exercise Magisterial powers under the Game Laws.

BY ORDER.

W. F. WHITCHER,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

N. B.—Deer killed before the 1st December, cannot be legally disposed of after the 1st of January following. Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch, Ottawa.

ALFRED KNIGHT,

Fishery Overseer,

Peterworth.



RECORDS FOR HORSE OWNERS.

Winnipeg, Toronto, etc. No. 1. Records kept within 24 hours, with a trace of the pedigree, and leaving a trace of the pedigree. Also, Spectacles, and other valuable items, instantly returned by DELAMAR'S GREAT REMEDY for the Blind and Deaf. Preparation and price, 25 cents. Price of \$2.00. Send stamp for Circulars. Address: DELAMAR, 100, Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Canada.

Pringle & Bros.,

MACHINE SHOP

CASH

SLAVE

STRICTLY

ON THE

BY M

Right Down

AND THEY NOW QUOTE THE PRI

VANTAGE THAT CUSTOM

2000 yards of American P.
1000 yards of Brown Duck
200 dozen Huckaback Towels
2000 yards of Ashton's best
500 yards of White Cotton
500 yards of heavy Cotton T
500 yards of Straw Tickin
500 yards of Feather Tick
50 dozen white Cotton Ho
Fine Suits of Worsted Co
Fine Tweed Suits at \$12,
50 dozen Ladies' Sun Hat
50 dozen Ladies' Rustic H
10 dozen Boy's Panama H
Rich reversible Paisley Sl
Rich Tissue and Grenadin
Rich Cashmere Shawls at
Best Fringed White Quilt
Wide Twilled Bleached Sl
Rich Black Lustre at 30 c
Very Rich Black Silk at \$
Fine black and white chee
Fine blue and black check
Very wide Peach Colored
Matalasse Cloaking, very
Black and white check Po
Double width Scotch Twe
Fine Canadian Tweeds at
Very Heavy Canadian Tw
Fine all-wool French Dela
Fine white Shaker Flannel
Splendid Oxford Shirts

And everything else in the h
reductions ranging from ten to tw
goods for last month.

Napanee, May 2nd, 1877.

ty-nye Indians, for whom warrants were sent. The rest of the Indians fled the woods and remained concealed at the constables had left the village. When the Indians again came to their Chief, Joseph Oneskenrat, told them to resist every further attempt to arrest them, and they armed themselves with such weapons as they had procured, rifles, shot guns, revolvers, knives. The armament being completed at noon yesterday, from that time they patrolled the village and defied the constables and their people to lay a hand on them. Towards night many of them retired to their houses, while a few stood by.

At 15. About four o'clock this morning, Father Lacan, the priest at Oka, was killed by the detonation of a cannon which had been loaded and moved by Indians from the river side to the back of the seminary and fired. The Indians were forbidden to move by an Indian who came to meet him, he disarmed a fire in the stables in the rear of the house which had gained considerable way. Thirty armed Indians prominently around the church and prevented assistance being rendered by him and his. The people worked with great perseverance to extinguish the flames, as there were no modern appliances the spot their efforts were all in vain. The pumps had been destroyed so that it was impossible to use them. The priests, no guards, and many of the revolutionaries had gone to St. Scholastique. A few French inhabitants near by tried to save the convent. They also of the oil paintings and ornaments of the church, the priest's residence and the house were in one building, and in less than two hours the whole structure was gone. Nothing remains but the walls, which are now beyond repair. The steeple, which contained three bells, fell in a tremendous crash. The marble altarpieces and valuables, with the steeple's house furniture were saved, excepting the church organ and other fixtures, which could not be readily moved. The granary, which contained about 1,000 bushels of grain the stables and the house, with three valuable cows and carriages, are also a total loss. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiary, and a report is current that the Indians blew open (previous to fire) the gates surrounding the village with a cannon, and that they still remain in the village, armed, but probably such had been the case the church and valuables would not have been so readily saved. At noon to-day the quiet loss \$50,000 no insurance.

CAUSE OF THE INDIANS' ARREST.

In Oka's despatch to the *Witness* it was that it was not till to-day that the constables on which the Indians were arrested were found out, a person having been sent to St. Scholastique for that purpose. The charge on which the forty-six were to have been brought to trial was two-fold—that on the 8th day of the month they did illegally and maliciously break, knock down, and destroy the domain of the gentlemen of the manor, 84 trees to the value of 50 each; and also that on the same day they did destroy thirteen arpents of land on the said domain. In short, the Indians used 84 trees in rearing and replacing the fence around the pasture.

"Whereas, great numbers of our loyal subjects reside, carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges within the dominions of each of the aforesaid sovereigns, protected by the faith and treaties between us and each of the aforesaid sovereigns.

We therefore have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this, our royal proclamation, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid war; and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf or the laws of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

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Medical Mission to the Nor-west.

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kind of Fish or Game.

In Quebec, Fishery Officers exercise Magisterial powers under the Game Laws.

BY ORDER.

W. F. WHITCHER,

Commissioner of Fisheries,
N. B.—Persons killed before the 1st December, cannot be legally disposed of after the 1st of January following.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Fisheries Branch, Ottawa.

ALFRED KNIGHT,

Fishery Officer,
Peterborough.



IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS.

Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, or any other kind of Pain in the joints, or any other kind of Pain, will find relief by using the Pringle & Bros. Remedy. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and will cure all the above complaints. It is sold by all the Druggists and Chemists in the Province. Price, 25 Cents per Bottle. Sent by Mail on Receipt of the Price. Pringle & Bros., 101, Market Street, Montreal, Quebec.

Pringle & Bros.,

MACHINE SHOP

THE CELEBRATED

ECLIPSE

Mower and Reaper Combined.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

PLOW SHEARS OF ALL KINDS.

STEEL AND CHILLED PLOWS.

And every variety of Casting and Machined work, done on the Shortest Notice.

WOOD

A quantity of Hard and Soft Wood for sale, at the lowest market price.

Furniture and Machine Shop, Mill St., west of Big Mill, Napanee.

PRINGLE BROS.

Consumption Cured.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he has decided to make it known to his suffering fellow-creatures by this mode, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE to all who desire it, this receipt, with full directions for procuring and successfully using. Sent by return mail by address with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. C. STEVENS,
Box 50, Brockville, Ont.

50 dozen Ladies' Sun Hats
50 dozen Ladies' Rustic Hats
10 dozen Boy's Panama Hats
Rich reversible Paisley Shawls
Rich Tissue and Grenadine
Rich Cashmere Shawls at \$1
Best Fringed White Quilts
Wide Twilled Bleached Shirts
Rich Black Lustre at 30 cents
Very Rich Black Silk at \$1
Fine black and white check
Fine blue and black check
Very wide Peach Colored Suits
Matalasse Cloaking, very wide
Black and white check Poplin
Double width Scotch Tweed
Fine Canadian Tweeds at 9 cents
Very Heavy Canadian Tweed
Fine all-wool French Delaines
Fine white Shaker Flannel
Splendid Oxford Shirtings

And everything else in the house
reductions ranging from ten to twenty
goods for last month,

Napanee, May 2nd, 1877.



1877 SEASON 1877.

PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.

The Steamer Shannon,
CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON.

will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVING PICTON at 6 a.m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving at Napanee at 9:30.
RETURNING TO PICTON—Leave Napanee at 3 o'clock, p.m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving in Picton at about 6:30.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to all points East, and affords passengers three hours time in the flourishing town of Napanee for business or pleasure before embarking on the 10 o'clock Day Express Train going East. When returning, connects with the Merchants' Express Train from Montreal, thereby making the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Picton. Bonded Merchandise (or other freight) will be promptly looked after, carefully handled and attended to.

P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton.
JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee.
Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8-11.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM of 175 Acres, the most desirable property in the County of Northumberland, for Sale. Being all that portion of lot No. 34 in Concession A, of the Village and Township of Brighton, lying North of the old Kingston Road, and only quarter of a mile from the P. O. and the centre of the village. Upon the premises are good brick and wooden buildings; a large orchard of young and bearing trees; a beautiful grove of pine and hardwood timber; spring creeks, and other advantages which rendered it desirable. Also several other good Farms and Village Properties for sale.

I. O. PROCTOR.

47-48. Brighton.

Waterbury Engine Works Co.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

State where you saw this advertisement

David Boyd,	Assault and battery,	April 13, 1877,	Charles James,	5 00	do	Default,--was committed to Jail for 40 days.
Timothy Keber,	Assault,	April 26, 1877,	do	1 00	do	Paid Town Treas.
Murphy Bartles,	Abusive and insulting languages,	April 26, 1877,	do	2 00	do	Paid Town Treas.
Murphy Bartles,	Drunk and disorderly,	May 22, 1877,	do	2 00	do	Not paid.
Margt. McClure,	Malevolent injury to buggy,	May 22, 1877,	do	2 00	do	Paid to prosecutor.
Daniel Lucas,	Selling liquor without a license,	Nov. 29, 1876,	C. James & J. Webster,	20 00	April 23, 1877,	Paid W. A. Hogie, License Inspector.
Philip Amey,	do	Jan. 15, 1877,	C. James & W. S. Williams,	30 00	May 8, 1877,	do
S. McConnell,	Disorderly conduct,	Dec. 6, 1876,	C. James & J. Webster,	25 00	May 4, 1877,	do
E. Fuller,	do	June 2, 1877,	Anson Storms,	2 00 or 30 days,	On or before 30th June, 77	Time not expired.
John A. Manour,	do	June 2, 1877,	do	2 00 or 30 days,	On or before 20th June, 77	do
Richard Mahoney,	Contravention of License Acts '74-6	June 2, 1877,	do	2 00 or 20 days,	On or before June 15, 1877	do
Pik. McLaughlin,	do	March 28, 1877,	Jas. Cousins & C. Clancy,	25 00	April 28, 1877,	Not paid.
Joseph Sproule,	do	April 13, 1877,	do	20 00	May 1, 1877,	Not paid.
Edward Hamilton,	Contravention of License Acts '77-6	April 28, 1877,	do	20 00	June 1, 1877,	Paid Robert Graham License Inspector.
John Galbraith, sr.,	Assault and battery,	May 4, 1877,	do	20 00	June 1, 1877,	Not paid.
John Galbraith, sr.,	Insulting languages,	March 13, 1877,	J. A. Shibley,	0 50	Forthwith,	Co. Treasurer.
Alex. Vanaistine,	Non-payment of wages,	March 13, 1877,	do	1 50	do	Paid T. P. Treas. 75 cts. and complainant 75 cts.
		March 19, 1877,	do	8 40	21 days,	Paid to Complainant.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
of Lennox & Addington, Napanee June 18th, 1877.

W. A. REEVE, Clerk of the Peace,
County of Lennox & Addington.


Public Attention

CASH vs. CREDIT.

to the following Provisions of Fishery and Game Laws in the Province of Ontario.

SEASONS FOR FISH.

cannot be caught from 1st of November to 10th November, both days inclusive.

Trout, and Lake Trout, cannot be caught from 1st November to 10th November, both days inclusive.

Trout, Brook or River Trout, cannot be caught from 15th September to 1st June.

cannot be caught from 1st to 15th May.

age, cannot be caught from 15th to 1st June.

SEASONS FOR GAME.

Caribou, cannot be killed from 1st December to 1st September.

cannot be killed from 1st December to 1st September.

cannot be killed from 1st September to 1st January.

cannot be killed from 1st January to 1st August.

cannot be killed from 1st August to 1st May.

cannot be killed from 1st May to 1st August.

disposed persons are requested to the local Fishery Officers, what information and assistance they can carry out these provisions of Fishery Laws.

without Licenses is prohibited, are forbidden to fish or shoot the same game.

amants will receive one-half of the proceeds, and be paid for their attendance as witnesses.

erson guilty of violating these provisions is liable to find and costs, or if of payment is subject to imprisonment.

son shall, during such prohibited hours, catch, kill, buy, sell, or possession any of the above-named of Fish or Game.

the Fishery Officers exercise all powers under the Game Act.

BY ORDER.

W. F. WHITCHER,

Commissioner of Fisheries,

Providence for the 1st December following.

out of Marine and Fisheries, as Branch, Ottawa.

ALFRED KNIGHT,

Fishery Overseer, Perth.

COMMENCED A

SLAVEN & IRONSIDE

STRICTLY CASH SYSTEM

OF DOING BUSINESS,

ON THE FIRST OF MAY LAST,
 BY MARKING ALL THEIR GOODS

Right Down to Bottom Prices,

AND THEY NOW QUOTE THE PRICES OF A FEW OF THEIR LEADING LINES, TO SHOW THE ADVANTAGE THAT CUSTOMERS WILL GAIN BY IT, FOR INSTANCE THEY OFFER

- 2000 yards of American Print at 7 cents, our credit price was 9 cents.
- 1000 yards of Brown Duck at 14 cents, our credit price was 18 cents.
- 200 dozen Huckaback Towels at 5 cents, our credit price was 10 cents.
- 2000 yards of Ashton's best Prints at 12½ cents, our credit price was 15 cents.
- 500 yards of White Cotton at 8 cents, our credit price was 10 cents.
- 500 yards heavy Cotton Tweeds at 20 cents, our credit price was 30 cents.
- 500 yards of Straw Ticking at 20 cents, our credit price was 25 cents.
- 500 yards of Feather Ticking at 20 cents, our credit price was 25 cents.
- 50 dozen white Cotton Hose at 8 cents, our credit price was 13 cents.
- Fine Suits of Worsted Coating at \$17, our credit price was \$22.
- Fine Tweed Suits at \$12, our credit price was \$15.
- 50 dozen Ladies' Sun Hats, at 5 cents, our credit price was 10 cents.
- 50 dozen Ladies' Rustic Hats at 25 cents, our credit price was 50 cents.
- 10 dozen Boy's Panama Hats at 40 cents, our credit price was \$1.00.
- Rich reversible Paisley Shawls at \$6.00, our credit price was \$8.00.
- Rich Tissue and Grenadine Shawls at \$1.50, our credit price was \$2.50.
- Rich Cashmere Shawls at \$4.00, our credit price was \$5.00.
- Best Fringed White Quilts at \$2.50, our credit price was \$3.50.
- Wide Twilled Bleached Sheetting at 40 cents, our credit price was 50 cents.
- Rich Black Lustre at 30 cents, our credit price was 37 cents.
- Very Rich Black Silk at \$1.10, our credit price was \$1.35.
- Fine black and white checked Silks at 80 cents, our credit price was \$1.00.
- Fine blue and black checked Silks at 75 cents, our credit price was \$1.00.
- Very wide Peach Colored Silks at 90 cents, our credit price was \$1.50.
- Matalasse Cloaking, very wide, at \$1.75, our credit price was \$2.50.
- Black and white check Poplin Dresses at \$5.00, our credit price was \$6.50.
- Double width Scotch Tweeds at 90, our credit price was \$1.15.

List of New Advertisements.

Premium Bonds—E. B. Newburn.
Notice—F. Braun.
Cataract—T. J. B. Harding.
Money for the Ladies—Mary F. Amey.
Notice—J. B. Gendron.
For Sale—John Allen.
Phonograph—Evans Mercer & Co.
Schedule—W. A. Reeve.
Novels—J. Henderson.
Special Notice—R. V. Pierce.
Shafting—Waterhouse Engine Co.
Notice—W. A. Reeve.

THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, JUNE, 22nd 1877.

Who does your cutting now?
We beg leave to say that Mr. Hogan, does not cut for any other firm but ourselves.
SLAYEN & IRONSIDE.

Cavalry Drill.

Capt. Perry's Company left on Monday for Bath, to go through with their annual drill.

Rain.

We had a heavy thunder shower on Wednesday night, and steady rain all through Thursday, which will surely satisfy every agriculturist in our vicinity.

Cat-Fish Extrordinary.

Two large Channel Cats weighing, over 30 lbs, each were caught with a line and hook at Unger's Island, by Nelson Sugar, on Monday night.

Current Worms.

A practical gardner informs us that current worms may be destroyed by a solution of one pound of copperas dissolved in a pint of water, applied with a sprinkler. It never fails.

School Section Enlargement.

The committee appointed to adjust the matter, regarding the enlargement of S. N. No. 16 Ernestown, will meet at the Judges Chambers on Tuesday 26th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Strawberries and Cream.

A Bazaar and Strawberry Festival is announced by the ladies of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst.

A Successful Operation.

Was performed on the eyes of Mr. W. E. Baker, by Dr. Stewart, oculist at Belleville, by which a case of cross-eyes of sixteen years standing, was effectually cured.

The Tichenborne House.

One of our oldest and most popular hotels was closed on Monday. Business has been slack since the advent of Dunkin, which may account, in a measure, for the closing.

Dressmaking.

We call attention to Miss Amey's advertisement. Her improved self-fitting chart, will enable anyone to do their own dressmaking and, prove of great value to ladies who wish to retrench in household expenses.

Removal.

The Rev. W. S. Blackstock of the C. M. Church, is to be located at St. Johns, Que., a town of 7,000 inhabitants, on the river Richelieu, on the G. T. R., 26 miles from Montreal. Mr. B. has made himself very popular, and the best wishes of the community go with him.

Personal.

Mr. Robt. Downey paid us a visit on Monday last. He is on a prospecting tour through Canada in connection with the grain business. Messrs. Downey & Bros., will deal heavily in grain during the fall, and Mr. Robt. Downey, in Oswego, will select the best markets in which to sell to advantage.

Lamp Explosions.

A cotemporary says—It is not generally known, but should be, that a hand-

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING—JUNE 18TH.

Present, Messrs. Cliff, Fralick, Geddes, Herring, James, Joy, Lane, Miller, McNeill, Carscadden & Roe. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

PETITIONS.

From Granny Cummins, praying for aid—Filed.

From E. H. Curlette, and others asking for plankwalk on north side of Thomas st. between Robert and Centre streets. Referred to Street Committee to report.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee reported regarding disbursements for witness fees in case of Phelan vs. Corporation, also reported that Collector's roll for Centre Ward returned according to statute, with proper affidavit attached, and asked further time to report on account of Reeve & Morden. Moved by Miller seconded by Lane, that report be adopted—Carried.

STREET COMMITTEE.

The Committee brought in their 9th pay list, amounting to \$4—ordered to be paid. Also, brought in report on the various petitions, referred to them for plankwalks, with an estimate of the probable expense in each case as follows:

1st. clause. Recommend a 4 ft. plankwalk on west side of Donald st. from Bridge to Thomas st. Estimated cost \$58.80.

2nd. Recommend a 4 ft. plankwalk across the swamp at Rathbuns lumber yard—about 24 rods. Estimated cost \$59.

3rd. On petition of Stephen Gibson and others for a plankwalk on south side Bridge st. Recommend that two crossings be built.

4th. On petition of J. P. Page and others for plankwalk on south side of Dundas st. from Union Bakery to Empey's blacksmith shop. Recommend a 6 ft. plankwalk from Union Bakery to Robert st. thence crossing from Robert st. to intersection of plankwalk, to be 11 ft wide. Estimated cost \$89.60.

5th. Petition of Donald Greer and others, plankwalk North side of Frederick st. from Raglan st. to Stevenson's gate. Recommend a 4 ft. plankwalk. Estimated cost \$100.80.

6th. From Allen Fraser and others, plankwalk south side John st. from Thomas to Graham st. Recommend 6 ft. plankwalk. Cost \$52.50.

7th. From Jno. E. Clark and others, a crossing from the residence of Zina Hain to east side Donald st. Recommend one to be built.

8th. From W. L. Bennett and others plankwalk west side of Donald st. from Dundas to Mill st. Recommend a walk 2 plank wide, from Dundas st. to residence of Mr. Bennett. Cost \$18.

9th. From Wm. Hayes and others, plankwalk south side Thomas St., from West to Centre st. Recommend at 6 ft. plankwalk. Cost \$112.50.

10th. From Wm. Watson and others, plankwalk on Graham, from west side of West st., to Robison st. Recommend a walk 3 plank wide. Cost, \$85.80.

11th. From R. J. Burrill and others, plankwalk from Newburgh road (Salem) to the corporation line. Recommend a plankwalk from Vine's corner to residence of Mr. Ramons. 3 ft wide. Cost, \$80.85.

12th. From Henry R. Spencer and others plankwalk to be built in front of Academy, west ward to be returned at the corner of Donald st., thence to the corner of Thomas st. Recommend a walk 6 ft wide in front of Academy and a crossing to Peter Bogarts corner. Cost, \$50.

13th. From Jas. Carscadden and others, and Robt. Dennison and others, for drains on Centre st. We ask further time to report, until levels can be taken.

of street improvements for the year 1877, and whereas \$900, has already been expended, and it will be necessary to expend at least \$800 more on streets for necessary expenditure outside of plankwalks, we only build such sidewalks as are absolutely necessary, not to exceed in the whole—\$700, said sum to include the amounts already paid for planks and stringers.

Moved in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Mr. Herring, that Report be not adopted. The last amendment was then put and lost. Mr. Roe's amendment was then lost on the following division. Yeas—Herring, James, Joy, Miller and Roe—5. Nays—Carscadden, Cliff, Fralick, Geddes, Lane, McNeill Williams—7. Original motion lost.

Moved by Miller, seconded by Roe, that further consideration of the Report be deferred for two weeks—Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Moved by Miller, seconded by Geddes that the usual quantity of coal for the Engine House be procured by Committee on Fire and Engine—say 8 tons stove coal and 5 tons Cannel coal for Steam Engine.

Moved by Roe, seconded by Herring, that Michael Gleason be paid \$3.00 for a sheep killed by dogs—Carried.

Moved by Cliff, seconded by McNeill, that petition, praying reduction of poundage fees be read—Carried.

Moved and seconded, that John Windrom be instructed not to molest west ward cattle for two weeks—Lost.

ACCOUNTS PAID.

J. Storms, bread for tramps, 85 cts; Napanee Gas Co., Gas for Street Lamps \$112.50; Mr. Gleason, Stone \$2.50. Council adjourned at midnight.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

JUNE SESSION—FIRST DAY.

The County Council for Lennox & Addington, assembled on Tuesday, June 12th, assembled Present—the Warden, Bell (J. W.), Bell, (W. A.), Coulter, Dufos, Davis, Hain, Herring, Hornick, Joyner, Lane, Madden, Miller, Parrott, Paul, Price, Storr, Wood.

Minutes of last session read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From J. Bartlett & Co., dealers in iron bridges, etc., Toronto, asking the number of bridges in the county and also the address of the county engineer. Referred to committee on roads and bridges. From the County Clerk of Simcoe, requesting the co-operation of the council in petitioning the Ontario Government for copies of the consolidated statutes. Referred to special committee consisting of Messrs. Bell (W. A.), Hain and Parrott.

From the Ontario School of Agriculture, asking the council to nominate a pupil for said school, laid on the table.

ACCOUNTS.

From Henry & Bro., stationary for court house offices, \$42.36.

Mr. Storr said, he believed that a large portion of it was used in criminal justice business, and the county had no right to pay for it. Therefore he moved, seconded by Mr. Aylsworth. That the account be referred to the Board of Audit, to ascertain what items the county was responsible for.

Mr. Bell, as a member of the board, was unprepared to speak intelligently on the matter, and it was agreed to lay it over till morning.

T. H. Waller, repairs and jail supplies, \$44.64. Boyle & Wright, snow shovel, etc., 68c. Downey & Spence, jail supplies, \$26.25. Referred to County Property committee.

PETITIONS.

From David McHenry and others, Richmond, for a grant of money to put in proper repair the road on the boundary line between Thornhill and Richmond.

mond, was referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

A motion of Mr. Hornick, seconded by Mr. Paul, to grant \$250 to Kaledar at Anglessea, similarly referred.

Council adjourned for the convenience of committees.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

All members present.

The report of the special committee on the communication of the county clerk, Simcoe in reference to the consolidated statutes stated that as the governments were already in possession of the fact action was unnecessary. Report adopted.

ANSELSTINE'S HILL.

The special committee appointed yesterday to inspect this work, reported that they had measured the excavations at found that thirty-six feet in length, twenty-three feet in breadth, and two feet in depth, had been taken from the bro of the hill. The bridge has been raised too high, rendering an extra amount grading necessary. The committee could not recommend any further grant and thought that if the contractor followed their suggestions, the amount yet to be expended would make it a good job. Report adopted.

PETITIONS.

The petition of E. A. Spencer and others, for a special grant of \$100 on the Richmond road, to improve Grievess' hill was referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.

COUNTY GAS.

The report of the committee on County Property stated in reference to gas for the county building, that the cost of piping would be, for the court house \$187; jail, \$49.40; registry office, \$22.4. Total, \$258.80.

Mr. Aylsworth moved, seconded by Mr. Paul, that the report, be laid over for consideration till the December session.

An amendment to go into Committee of the Whole on the report, having been lost, the yeas and nays were taken on the original motion as follows: Yeas—Aylsworth, Coulter, Dufos, Davis, Hornick, Joyner, Lane, Parrott, Paul and Wood—10. Nays—Bell (J. W.), Bell, (W. A.), Doffer, Hain, Herring, Miller, Price, Storr and Wright—9.

COUNTY ROAD.

Mr. Bell (J. W.), introduced a by-law to assume the road leading from the Ernestown, Camden and Sheffield county road, from the intersection of said road, on the concession line between the second and third concessions of Camden, westerly to the boundary of the village of Newburgh, said road to be called the Camden and Newburgh county road. A motion to go into the second reading of the by-law was lost.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to decide in reference to the petition of Messrs. Robertson and others, to change the boundaries of S. N. No. 16, Ernestown. Messrs. Doffer, Davis, Paul, Judy, Wilkie and Inspector Burrows.

The application of Mrs. George, for a step ladder, was referred to committee on County Property, with power to act.

COUNTY COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court continued Tuesday, 12th inst. The Grand Jury presented their report as follows, which was sent to the County Council then in session.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

We, the Grand Jury, of our sovereign lady the Queen, at the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington, beg leave to congratulate your honor on the excellent health

Judges Chambers on Tuesday 26th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Strawberries and Cream

A Bazaar and Strawberry Festival is announced by the ladies of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst.

A Successful Operation

Was performed on the eyes of Mr. W. E. Baker, by Dr. Stewart, oculist at Belleville, by which a case of cross-eyes of sixteen years standing, was effectually cured.

The Tichborne House.

One of our oldest and most popular hotels was closed on Monday. Business has been slack since the advent of Dunkin, which may account, in a measure, for the closing.

Dressmaking

We call attention to Miss Amey's advertisement. Her improved self-fitting chart, will enable anyone to do their own dressmaking and, prove of great value to ladies who wish to retrench in household expenses.

Removal.

The Rev. W. S. Blackstock of the C. M. Church, is to be located at St. Johns, Que., a town of 7,000 inhabitants, on the river Richelieu, on the G. T. R., 26 miles from Montreal. Mr. B. has made himself very popular, and the best wishes of the community go with him.

Personal.

Mr. Robt. Downey paid us a visit on Monday last. He is on a prospecting tour through Canada in connection with the grain business. Messrs. Downey & Bros., will deal heavily in grain during the fall, and Mr. Robt. Downey, in Oswego, will select the best markets in which to sell to advantage.

Lamp Explosions.

A cotemporary says:—It is not generally known, but should be, that a handful of flour thrown on burning oil will quench the flames instantly. The next time you have a lamp explosion try the experiment and see how like a charm it will work. It is well worth remembering.

More Incendiarism.

On Wednesday night another attempt was made to burn Mr. Peter Bogart's building. The fire was kindled against the outside cellar door and then covered with a trap door in order to hide it. At 11:30 it was discovered and distinguished. This is the fourth attempt to burn Mr. Bogart's residence.

Bay of Quinte Navigation Co.

A meeting of the Bay of Quinte and Oswego Navigation Company was held Tuesday morning, when Mr. E. W. Rathbun, of Mill Point, resigned the Presidency, which he had held since the formation of the Company. Mr. Charles Allison, of Oswego, was elected to the position vacated by Mr. Rathbun.

Where are our Police.

On Saturday night some party hacked and cut Mr. T. H. Waller's shutters, which had just been newly grained, thereby causing additional inconvenience and expense. Messrs. Deiler & Scott's plate glass window has also been scratched by a diamond or some similar instrument. Such acts are mostly the result of thoughtlessness, and if detected, a little, moral suasion, of the right stamp will generally effect a cure.

Checkers Match Game.

A game of draughts was played between Mr. J. Davis Miller of Napanee, and Mr. R. B. Shaver of Bath, at the residence of Mr. N. Ham, for a wager of \$25. Mr. Miller won the first game in 14 minutes, 2nd, a draw. 3rd, Miller in 35 minutes. 4th, Shaver 15 minutes. 5th, Miller 25 minutes. 6th, Miller 10 minutes. Mr. Miller, who is one of the best players in the Dominion, winning four out of six.

Great Fire.

"As we go to Press we read the following:—St. John N. B. in flames. Two

others for plankwalk on south side of Dundas st. from Union Bakery to Empey's blacksmith shop. Recommend a 6 ft. plankwalk from Union Bakery to Robert st. thence crossing from Robert st. to intersection of plankwalk, to be 11 ft wide. Estimated cost \$99.50.

5th. Petition of Donald Greer and others, plankwalk North side of Frederick st. from Baglan st. to Stevenson's gate. Recommend a 4 ft. plankwalk. Estimated cost \$100.80.

6th. From Allen Fraser and others, plankwalk south side John st. from Thomas to Graham st. Recommend 6 ft. plankwalk. Cost \$52.50.

7th. From Jno. E. Clark and others, a crossing from the residence of Zina Ham to east side Donald st. Recommend one to be built.

8th. From W. L. Bennett and others, plankwalk west side of Donald st. from Dundas to Mill st. Recommend a walk 2 plank wide, from Dundas st. to residence of Mr. Bennett. Cost \$18.

9th. From Wm. Hayes and others, plankwalk south side Thomas St., from West to Centre st. Recommend at 6 ft. plankwalk. Cost \$112.50.

10th. From Wm. Watson and others, plankwalk on Graham, from west side of West st., to Robison st. Recommend a walk 3 plank wide. Cost, \$95.80.

11th. From R. J. Barrill and others, plankwalk from Newburgh road (Salom) to the corporation line. Recommend a plankwalk from Vine's corner to residence of Mr. Ramous. 3 ft wide. Cost, \$80.85.

12th. From Henry R. Spencer and others, plankwalk to be built in front of Academy, west ward to be returned at the corner of Donald st., thence to the corner of Thomas st. Recommend a walk 6 ft wide in front of Academy and a crossing to Peter Bogart's corner. Cost, \$50.

13th. From Jas. Carscallen and others, and Robt. Dennison and others, for drains on Centre st. We ask further time to report, until levels can be taken.

14th. From Jno. Gibbard and others, plank walk on Centre st. north of Thomas st. Recommend to be built. Cost, \$30.

15th. From Jno. E. Clark and others, to have Union st. graded. Ask further time to report.

16th. From Jas. G. Chatterton and others, to have Mill st. from Richard st put in a good state of repair and made passable. Recommend that \$50 be granted, to be used advantageously.

17th. From Jno. Duxee and others, Plank walk S. side of Bridge st. from Centre st. about 150 feet. Recommend a 6 ft. walk. Cost \$22.50.

18th. From S. W. Bartles and others, drain on east side of Centre st. south side of river. Not recommended.

20th. From Thos. Scott and others, plankwalk from Covered Bridge, Kingston road to Newburgh road, and along the latter. Recommend a new plankwalk 6 ft. wide, from corner, Kingston and Newburgh road, and across the Palace grounds, and to repair the old plankwalk as far as it runs at present. Respecting the laying of plankwalk from Covered Bridge, your Committee consulted with the Committee from the Agricultural Association. The two Committees have agreed to build a plankwalk 6 ft. wide, and remove the fence—each corporation bearing equal expenses; which we re-opened. Costs \$163.30.

Moved by Lane, seconded by Carscallen, that Report be taken up *coriatim*. Carried.

On motion the Council went into a committee of the whole on the consideration of the Report. Mr. Geddes in the chair.

1st. clause. Moved by Lane seconded by McNeill that 1st clause be adopted. Moved in amendment by Roe, seconded by James, the we first take up sidewalks now in existence, which is necessary for the Council to rebuild, and we then take up the question of new sidewalks—Original motion carried.

2nd. Moved by McNeill, seconded by Carscallen, that second clause be adopted. Carried.

3rd. Moved by McNeill, seconded by Carscallen, that the third clause be adopted.

The County Council for Lennox & Addington, assembled on Tuesday, June 12th, assembled Present—the Warden, Bell (J. W.), Bell, (W. A.), Coulter, Dafoe, Davis, Ham, Herring, Hornick, Joyner, Lane, Madden, Miller, Parrott, Paul, Price, Storr, Wood.

Minutes of last session read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From J. Bartlett & Co., dealers in iron bridges, etc., Toronto, asking the number of bridges in the county and also the address of the county engineer. Referred to committee on roads and bridges. From the County Clerk of Simcoe, requesting the co-operation of the council in petitioning the Ontario Government for copies of the consolidated statutes. Referred to special committee consisting of Messrs. Bell (W. A.), Ham and Parrott. From the Ontario School of Agriculture, asking the council to nominate a pupil for said school, laid on the table.

ACCOUNTS.

From Henry & Bro., stationary for court house offices, \$42.36.

Mr. Storr said, he believed that a large portion of it was used in criminal justice business, and the county had no right to pay for it. Therefore he moved, seconded by Mr. Aylsworth. That the account be referred to the Board of Audit, to ascertain what items the county was responsible for.

Mr. Bell, as a member of the board, was unprepared to speak intelligently on the matter, and it was agreed to lay it over till morning.

T. H. Waller, repairs and jail supplies, \$44.61. Boyle & Wright, snow shovel, etc., 68c. Downey & Spence, jail supplies, \$26.25. Referred to County Property committee.

PETITIONS.

From Daniel McHenry and others, Richmond, for a grant of money to put in proper repair the road on the boundary line between Tyendinaga and Richmond, along lot number one, in the fourth and fifth concessions.

Mr. Bell (J. W.), inquired if the county was responsible jointly with Hastings for repairs to boundary roads, or should the matter be attended to by the township authorities.

Mr. Storr said that the county had a joint jurisdiction with adjoining counties. Hastings was prepared to make an equal expenditure. The bad state of the road diverted trade from Napanee to Belleville.

From Benjamin Briscoe and others, asking the council to consider the state of the road between Ernestown and the two Fredericksburgs, south of the Kingston road to the bay shore, and praying for and appropriation of \$200.

A petition presented by Mr. Paul, that \$150 be granted to repair the boundary between Portland and Camden townships, on condition that Frontenac grant a like amount. The above petitions were referred to Roads and Bridges committee.

From the ratepayers of School Section No. 16, Ernestown, praying the council to add certain lots to their section, which was too small to maintain a school according to statutory requirements, as the township council had refused to take action in the matter.

Mr. Bell (J. W.), moved, seconded by Mr. ———, that the Warden be appointed to act with the County Judge and the P. S. Inspector, to investigate and report upon the matter till Thursday.

The Warden referred the consideration of \$1.80 paid by him, costs in the matter of a settlement with E. Vine, to the council.

Council adjourned till ten o'clock tomorrow, for the convenience of the committee on Equalization of Assessment.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Council met at 10 A. M.

All the members present.

ASSELSTINE'S HILL, CAMDEN.

On motion, carried, Mr. McDonnell was heard before the council in reference to the cutting down of Asselstine's Hill. Camden. The bridge had been raised

Mr. Paul, that the report, be laid for consideration till the December session.

An amendment to go into the Corner of the Whole on the report, having lost, the yeas and nays were taken: original motion as follows: Yearworth, Coulter, Dafoe, Davis, Ho Joyner, Lane, Parrott, Paul and W 10. Say:—Bell (J. W.), Bell, (W. Doller, Ham, Herring, Miller, Price and Wright—9.

COUNTY ROAD.

Mr. Bell (J. W.), introduced a 1 to assume the road leading from Ernestown, Camden and Sheffield road, from the intersection of said, on the concession line between the and third concessions of Camden, to the boundary of the village of burgh, said road to be called the Camden and Newburgh county road. A 1 to go into the second reading of the law was lost.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to determine to the petition of M. Robertson and others, to change boundaries of E. S. No. 16, Ernestown, Dufferin, Davis, Paul, Wilkison and Inspector Burrows.

The application of Mrs. George, step ladder, was referred to commit County Property, with power to accept.

COUNTY COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court continued Tuesday, 12th. The Grand Jury presented their as follows, which was sent to the Council then in session.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

We, the Grand Jury, of our own lady, the Queen, at the General sessions of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington, beg leave to exaltate your honor on the excellent you enjoy, and which permits you efficiently discharge the duties which volve upon you, and we sincerely that you may long continue to discharge your judicial duties in the same and strength. We thank your honor the congratulations contained in charge, and hope that the same dawn from crime which now exists long continue.

In as or lance with our duty, we have examined the County jail and find it in a clean and neat manner, and we commend the jailor for his careful attention to the duties of the prisoners. We, that an extra grate in each of Nos. 3 and 4, for the greater security the prisoners, is necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) GEO. D. HAWL. June 13th, 1877.

The remainder of the business transacted is as follows:

GENGE DE. HOSKINS.—Action to cover value of piano which the plaintiff bought from defendant's daughter left at defendant's house, who seized sold it for rent. Verdict for plaintiff consent for \$100. For plaintiff, De & Madden: for defendant, Reeve & Son.

PETERS vs. SNIDER.—The parties traded horses, Peters getting a colt, Snider an old mare, which he returned Peter's stable and took away the Verdict for defendant: Reeve & M for plaintiff; Britton & Price for defendant.

BEAVER LAKE.

(From our Special)

MR. EDITOR.—To meet 'Ego's' wish your last, I am up to my post, yet up, I do not find much to do.

Nothing strange occurred around Lake during last week to my knowledge unless it was, that the Rev. Mr. V of Tamworth preached a very interesting sermon on Wednesday evening at a Lake School House.

Everyone is busy packing stone following down backwater.

11:30 it was discovered and distinguished. This is the fourth attempt to burn Mr. Bogart's residence.

Bay of Quinte Navigation Co.

A meeting of the Bay of Quinte and Oswego Navigation Company was held Tuesday morning, when Mr. E. W. Rathbun, of Mt. Point, resigned the Presidency, which he had held since the formation of the Company. Mr. Charles Allison, of Oswego, was elected to the position vacated by Mr. Rathbun.

Where are our Police.

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Great Fire.

"As we go to Press we read the following:—St. John, N. B. in flames. Two hundred acres of the city swept clear. Hundreds of buildings burned. Public buildings, banks, churches, and warehouses destroyed. Seven lives lost. All the wholesale and most of the retail houses gone. Estimated loss \$15,000,000. Thousands of people homeless and with out food or clothing. The fire still raging. The fire broke out at half past two on Wednesday afternoon.

Potato Beetles.

A Globe correspondent says his gardener was afraid of Paris green, the year before last, and used black hellebore instead which killed all the beetles. Last year he used white hellebore, which had no effect, but this year he has again applied the black and found it as effective as before. The Lindsay Post says:—"A large black bug has made its appearance in this county, its mission evidently being to destroy the potato bug and not to interfere with the plants. It has destroyed nearly all the bugs in this section.

Base Ball Match.

A prize of \$20, is to be given by the town of Bath to the winners of a match to be played in that place on the 2nd of July, between the Silver Leafs of Napanee, and the Dufferins of Bath. Our boys have received no word from the Troublers. They are making arrangements to play a match in Tamworth on the 12th of July. The silver medal is still held by the Leafs. In regard to the proposed Newburgh match, Mr. Pappin of the Reporter, who was in town on Wednesday, assures us that the Leafs would be most hospitably received.

Holiday Excursion.

On Tuesday next, the 26th inst., an Excursion train passes through Napanee at 11 a.m. It has every accommodation in the way of Pullman, smoking, and refreshment cars, and stops at all small stations. Return tickets, good for ten days (inclusive) can be had at the ticket agencies in the town, or aboard the train for \$2.75. Arriving in Toronto at 4 p.m. where arrangements have been made for cheap rates, at the principle hotels. The next morning, the Empress of India starts for the Falls of Niagara, where the hotels have reduced their rates, and excursionists will also be admitted to all places of interest around the Falls at half the usual price of admission.

Plank walk S. side of Centre st. about 150 feet. (Recommend a 6 ft. walk. Cost \$22.50)

18th. From S. W. Bartles and others, drain on east side of Centre st. south side of river. Not recommended.

20th. From Thos. Scott and others, plankwalk from Covered Bridge, King stone road to Newburgh road, and along the latter. Recommend a new plankwalk 6 ft. wide, from corner, Kingston and Newburgh road, and across the Palace grounds, and to repair the old plankwalk as far as it runs at present. Respecting the laying of plankwalk from Covered Bridge, your Committee consulted with the Committee from the Agricultural Association. The two Committees have agreed to build a plankwalk 6 ft. wide, and remove the fence—each corporation bearing equal expenses; which we recommend. Costs \$163.30

Moved by Lane, seconded by Carscallen, that Report be taken up *variation*—Carried.

On motion the Council went into a committee of the whole on the consideration of the Report. Mr. Geddes in the chair.

1st. clause. Moved by Lane seconded by McNeill that 1st clause be adopted. Moved in amendment by Roe, seconded by James, the we first take up sidewalks now in existence, which is necessary for the Council to rebuild, and we then take up the question of new sidewalks—Original motion carried.

2nd. Moved by McNeill, seconded by Carscallen, that second clause be adopted—Carried.

3rd. Moved by McNeill, seconded by Carscallen, that the third clause be adopted—Carried.

4th. Moved by Roe, seconded by Lane, that 4th clause be adopted—Lost.

5th. Moved by Lane, seconded by Carscallen that the 5th clause be adopted—Lost.

6th. Moved by James, seconded by Fralick that 6th clause be adopted—Carried.

7th. Moved by McNeill, seconded by Carscallen, that 7th clause be adopted—Lost.

8th. Moved by Carscallen, seconded by Fralick that 8th clause be adopted—Lost.

9th. Moved by Williams, seconded by Fralick, that 9th clause amended by continuing the walk to East—Carried.

10th. Moved by McNeill, seconded by Carscallen, that 10th. clause be adopted—Carried.

11th. Moved by James, seconded by Joy, that 11th. clause be adopted—Lost.

12th. Moved by James, seconded by Lane, that 12th. clause be adopted—Lost.

13th. Moved by Miller, sec. by Lane, that 13th. clause be adopted—Carried.

14th. Moved by Fralick seconded by McNeill that 14th. clause be adopted—Lost.

15th. Moved by Lane, seconded by Mayor Williams that 15th. be amended by granting prayer of petition—Lost. Moved by James, seconded by Joy that 15th. clause be adopted—Carried.

16th. Moved by Miller, seconded by Lane that 16th. clause be adopted—Carried.

17th. Moved by Joy, seconded by Lane that 17th clause be not adopted—Carried.

18th. Moved by Lane, seconded by Fralick that 18th. Clause be adopted—Carried.

19th. Moved by Joy, seconded by James, that 19th. clause be adopted—amended by Mills, seconded by Roe that 19th. clause be amended by striking out that part, recommending a plankwalk on Newburgh road—Original motion carried.

The Committee rose, the chairman reported the various amendments. Moved by Lane, seconded by Geddes, that the report be adopted—Lost.

Moved in amendment by Roe, seconded by James, that the report of the committee be not now adopted, but whereas, only, \$1500, was placed in the estimates

From Benjamin Briscoe and others, asking the council to consider the state of the road between Ernesttown and the two Fredericksburgs, south of the Kingston road to the bay shore, and praying for and appropriation of \$200.

A petition presented by Mr. Paul, that \$150 be granted to repair the boundary between Portland and Camden townships, on condition that Frontenac grant a like amount. The above petitions were referred to Roads and Bridges committee.

From the ratepayers of School Section No. 16, Ernesttown, praying the council to add certain lots to their section, which was too small to maintain a school according to statutory requirements, as the township council had refused to take action in the matter.

Mr. Bell (J. W.), moved, seconded by Mr. —, that the Warden be appointed to act with the County Judge and the P. S. Inspector, to investigate and report upon the matter till Thursday.

The Warden referred the consideration of \$1.80 paid by him, costs in the matter of a settlement with E. Vine, to the council.

Council adjourned till ten o'clock tomorrow, for the convenience of the committee on Equalization of Assessment.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Council met at 10 A. M.
All the members present.

ASSELSTINE'S HILL, CAMDEN.

On motion, carried, Mr. McDonnell was heard before the council in reference to the cutting down of Asselstine's Hill, Capuden. The bridge had been raised three feet, but the amount of dirt and rock to make the approaches level, could not be supplied from the brow of the hill, the money, was nearly exhausted, he suggested the appointment of a special committee to examine, and report, as to the advisability of making further expenditure. The good state of the road would be an advantage to Napanee.

A motion by Mr. Joiner to appoint Messrs. Paul, Storr, Miller, Davis and the mover, a committee to examine the work at Asselstine's Hill and report, the motion was lost.

Mr. Joyner demanded the yeas and nays: Yeas—Messrs. Bell (J. W.), Bell (W. A.), Coulter, Dafeo, Ham, Hornick, Joyner, Lane, Paul and Storr—11; Nays—Messrs. Aylsworth, Davis, Herring, Parrott, Price, Wood and Wright—7. Motion declared carried.

JURY'S REPORT.

The report of the Grand Jury of the General Sessions of the Peace, was brought up, read and referred to the committee on Country Property.

EXAMINERS.

On motion of Mr. Bell (W. A.) seconded by Mr. Hornick, Rev. J. J. Bogert, Messrs. H. M. Derocle, Matheson and Duffand were re-appointed members of the Board of Examiners.

ACCOUNTS.

The account of J. R. Pruyn, jail supplies, and petition of E. E. Anderson, who prayed to have the loss of \$98.46 made good, sustained by the rise of potatoes and bread, were referred to committee on County Property.

Mr. Bell (J. W.), said that the account of Henry & Bro., referred to him yesterday as a member of the Board of Audit, was one for which the county alone was responsible. It was referred to the Committee on Education and Printing.

Mr. Storr presented the account of the municipality of Richmond, for materials and labor in repairing Selby bridge, on the Napanee and Sheffield road, \$81.45. Referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.

A motion of Mr. Dafeo, seconded by Mr. Storr, to grant \$100 to repair Leno Lake and used as a boundary road between Hastings and Lennox & Addington, situated in northwest corner of Rich-

mond, and used as a boundary road between Hastings and Lennox & Addington, situated in northwest corner of Rich-

All of which is respectively submitted (Signed) GEO. D. HAWLEY
June 13th, 1877.

The remainder of the business transacted is as follows:

GENGE vs. HOSKINS.—Action to cover value of piano which the plaintiff bought from defendant's daughter, left at defendant's house, who seized it for rent. Verdict for plaintiff consent for \$100. For plaintiff, Dero & Madden: for defendant, Reeve & McDon.

PETERS vs. SNIDER.—The parties traded horses, Peters getting a colt, a Snider an old mare, which he returned Peter's stable and took away the colt. Verdict for defendant. Reeve & McDon for plaintiff; Britton & Price for defendant.

BEAVER LAKE

(From our Special)

MR. EDITOR.—To meet 'Ego's' wish your last, I am up to my post, yet w up, I do not find much to do.

Nothing strange occurred around Lake during last week to my knowledge unless it was, that the Rev. Mr. Will of Tamworth preached a very interesting sermon on Wednesday evening at Lake School House.

Everyone is busy picking stone (s) mer following, sowing buckwheat, or l ing potatoes and corn, some are fishing pleasure-sailing on the Lake. The cr look very favourable.

The scholars are busy at school, our popular teacher, Miss Huyek busy at her post preparing her pupils their local examination. All are at w while it is day. 'Ego' said, the poi bungs were very numerous, and I fin is right, a friend says they are marl west—all speed to them, perhaps t are recruiting for the conflict.

Beaver Lake is not without its att tions. There is plenty of hunting, fishing, and if more generally and fa ably known, and easily access, w be a centre of attraction to many a ne dged couple, wishing to spend t honeymoon amid our unbragous gro and by the shores of our placid Lak "away from the busy launts of men." make this announcement in hope hearing of a fitting response before season is over—but don't all come once.

GOREN

June 18th 1877.

NAPANEE MARKETS.

Connected Weekly

Apples—80c. to \$1.20 per bush.
Barley—50c.
Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00
Bread—18c. to 19c. per loaf.
Butter—24c. to 25c. per lb.
Buckwheat—75c. to 80c.
Calf skins 5c. per lb rough.
" " " 10c. " trimmed.
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair
Cheese—11c. to 12c. per lb.
Clover Seed—\$1 per bushel.
Dressed skins 25c.
Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace
Eggs—10c. to 12c. per dozen
Geese—30c. to 40c. each
Hay—\$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton.
Hides—\$3.00 to \$5.00
Lamb and Veal—\$1.00 to \$1.25
Lard " " 15c. to 16c.
Maple Sugar—10c. to 12c. per lb
Oatmeal—\$1.00 per cwt. retail.
Oats—30c.
Onions—80c. to \$1.00 per bushel.
Potatoes—\$1.75 per bag.
Pork—70c. to 80c. per lb.
Rye—60c. to 65c.
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per load.
Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.
Timothy Seed—\$1.00 to 2.00 per bush.
Turkeys—50c. to \$1.00. each.
Wheat—\$1.25.
Wheat Flour—\$4.00 to \$4.50 retail.
Wood hard—\$2.50 to \$3.00. per cord.
" soft—\$1.50 to \$2.00.

of street improvements for the year 1877, and whereas \$600, has already been expended, and it will be necessary to expend at least \$800 more on streets for necessary expenditure outside of plank-walks, we only build such sidewalks as are absolutely necessary, not to exceed in the whole \$700, said sum to include the amounts already paid for planks and stringers.

Moved in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Mr. Herring, that Report be not adopted. The last amendment was then put and lost. Mr. Roe's amendment was then lost on the following division: Yeas—Herring, James, Joy, Miller and Roe—5. Nays—Carscallen, Cliff, Fralick, Geddes, Lane, McNeill Williams—7. Original motion lost.

Moved by Miller, seconded by Roe, that further consideration of the Report be deferred for two weeks—Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Moved by Miller, seconded by Geddes that the usual quantity of coal for the Engine House be procured by Committee on Fire and Engine—say 8 tons stove coal and 5 tons Cannel coal for Steam Engine.

Moved by Roe, seconded by Herring, that Michael Gleason be paid \$3.00 for a sheep killed by dogs—Carried.

Moved by Cliff, seconded by McNeill, that petition, praying reduction of poundage fees be read—Carried.

Moved and seconded, that John Windrom be instructed not to molest west ward cattle for two weeks—Lost.

ACCOUNTS PAID.

J. Storms, bread for tramps, 85 cts; Napanee Gas Co., Gas for Street Lamps \$12.50; Mr. Gleason, Stone \$2.50. Council adjourned at midnight.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

JUNE SESSION—FIRST DAY.

The County Council for Lennox & Addington, assembled on Tuesday, June 12th, assembled Present—the Warden, Bell (J. W.), Bell, (W. A.), Coulter, Dufoe, Davis, Ham, Herring, Hornick, Joyner, Lane, Madden, Miller, Parrott, Paul, Price, Storr, Wood.

Minutes of last session read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From J. Bartlett & Co., dealers in iron bridges, etc., Toronto, asking the number of bridges in the county and also the address of the county engineer. Referred to committee on roads and bridges. From the County Clerk of Simcoe, requesting the co-operation of the council in petitioning the Ontario Government for copies of the consolidated statutes. Referred to special committee consisting of Messrs. Bell (W. A.), Ham and Parrott. From the Ontario School of Agriculture, asking the council to nominate a pupil for said school, laid on the table.

ACCOUNTS.

From Henry & Bro., stationary for court house offices, \$42.36.

Mr. Storr said, he believed that a large portion of it was used in criminal justice business, and the county had no right to pay for it. Therefore he moved, seconded by Mr. Aylsworth. That the account be referred to the Board of Audit, to ascertain what items the county was responsible for.

Mr. Bell, as a member of the board, was unprepared to speak intelligently on the matter, and it was agreed to lay it over till morning.

T. H. Waller, repairs and jail supplies, \$44.61. Boyle & Wright, snow shovel, etc., 68c. Downey & Spence, jail supplies, 26.25. Referred to County Property committee.

PETITIONS.

From Daniel McHenry and others, Richmond, for a grant of money to put a proper repair the road on the boundary line between Windermere and Richmond.

mond, was referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

A motion of Mr. Hornick, seconded by Mr. Paul, to grant \$250 to Kaladar and Anglesen, similarly referred.

Council adjourned for the convenience of committees.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

All members present.

The report of the special committee on the communication of the county clerk of Simcoe in reference to the consolidated statutes stated that as the government were already in possession of the facts, action was unnecessary. Report adopted.

ASELSTINE'S HILL.

The special committee appointed yesterday to inspect this work, reported that they had measured the excavations and found that thirty-six feet in length, twenty-three feet in breadth, and two feet in depth, had been taken from the brow of the hill. The bridge has been raised too high, rendering an extra amount of grading necessary. The committee could not recommend any further grant, and thought that if the contractor followed their suggestions, the amount yet to be expended would make it a good job. Report adopted.

PETITIONS.

The petition of E. A. Spencer and others, for a special grant of \$100 on the Richmond road, to improve Grieves' hill, was referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.

COUNTY GAS.

The report of the committee on County Property stated in reference to gas for the county building, that the cost for piping would be, for the court house, \$107; jail, \$49.40; registry office, \$22.40 Total, \$238.80.

Mr. Aylsworth moved, seconded by Mr. Paul, that the report, be laid over for consideration till the December session.

An amendment to go into Committee of the Whole on the report, having been lost, the yeas and nays were taken on the original motion as follows: Yeas—Aylsworth, Coulter, Dufoe, Davis, Hornick, Joyner, Lane, Parrott, Paul and Wood—10. Nays—Bell (J. W.), Bell, (W. A.), Doller, Ham, Herring, Miller, Price, Storr and Wright—9.

COUNTY ROAD.

Mr. Bell (J. W.), introduced a by-law to assume the road leading from the Ernestown, Camden and Sheffield county road, from the intersection of said road, on the concession line between the second and third concessions of Camden, westerly to the boundary of the village of Newburgh, said road to be called the Camden and Newburgh county road. A motion to go into the second reading of the by-law was lost.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to decide in reference to the petition of Messrs. Robertson and others, to change the boundaries of S. S. No. 16, Ernestown: Messrs. Doller, Davis, Paul, Judge Wilkie and Inspector Burrows.

The application of Mrs. George, for a step ladder, was referred to committee on County Property, with power to act.

COUNTY COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court continued Tuesday, 12th inst. The Grand Jury presented their report as follows, which was sent to the County Council then in session.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

We, the Grand Jury, of our sovereign lady the Queen, at the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington, beg leave to congratulate your honor on the excellent health

IN MEMORIAM.

Yes, oh it's true! What now to me is said, George Kirk's is gone: He is numbered with the dead.

His lifeless body doth lie, Faded and pale, as is the withering flower, When the bleak wind lays waste the naked bow, Thus man is doomed to die.

This voice to me, it has a solemn sound, And seems to say, to every age around, Prepare to meet your God: The dreaded hour will come, when ye shall die, Perhaps it is the one, that now goes by, Prepare to meet your God.

So suddenly, we may as mortals fall, The solemn summons, is addressed to all, Prepare to meet your God: His dearest friends, are yet to be called to go, Without delay, do seek God's grace, that so Prepared, to meet your God.

JOAN GWENT.

May 28th, 1877. [*Died at Beaver Lake on the 23rd ult.]

NO RISK.

Thomas' Electric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common SORE THROAT. One bottle has cured BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents' worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUG. One or two bottles cures bad cases of PILES and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK OF YEARS' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa. says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by six applications." Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and \$100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ELECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the persons had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ELECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week." It is composed of Six of the BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. THOMAS is on the wrapper, and the name of Northrop and Lyman are blown in the bottle, and "Take no other." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—Beware of Selected and Electrized.

NOVELS,

AT

HENDERSON'S,

BOOKSTORE.

Daniel Deronda by George Eliot, paper 50c. cloth \$1.

Kate Danton by May Agnes Fleming paper 75c. cloth \$1.

Edith Lyle by Mrs. Holmes, paper 75c. cloth \$1.

SEND \$3 CASH,

And \$3 in six monthly payments, making \$21 or \$20 (all cash), as it will buy a \$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent.

PREMIUM CITY BOND.

which gives you at once a chance to draw one of the 114,072 Premiums amounting to \$4,850,000.

Authorized by Act of the State Legislature, to be distributed upon a plan originated by the Rothschilds and adopted by the City of Paris and other European cities.

Fourth Premium Drawing takes place at the City Hall, on the

15th Day of July, 1877.

under the direction of the Mayor and other City Officers, and a Committee of Five City Bank Presidents.

97 premiums of \$5,000.....	\$ 485,000
485 " " 1,000.....	485,000
1,940 " " 500.....	970,000
9,700 " " 100.....	970,000
48,500 " " 50.....	2,425,000
97,000 " " 20.....	1,940,000

114,072 premiums amounting to.....\$4,850,000.

No loss or postponement possible. As all bonds receive \$22, being principal with accrued interest in any event, the above premiums being in addition thereto, thus if your bond draws the \$5,000 premium, will receive \$5,022 or if the smallest premium of \$20 will get \$42.

As an investment for large or small amounts of money, it pays better and offers greater security than a Savings Bank.

Drawn Bonds and premiums can be cashed through any Bank in this country.

A certainty, as all of these Bonds bear five per cent interest, until paid back.

Absolute security because all the private taxable property of the 20,000 inhabitants assessed at \$125,000, is pledged and liable for the payment of these BONDS, with INTEREST and PREMIUMS.

Send \$3 (if paid monthly) or \$30 (all cash) in registered letter, post office money order or draft, and at once get a chance to draw a \$5,000 premium. Bonds will be sent by mail in registered letter. Address all orders to

E. B. NEWBURN.

Post Office Box 2886, New York City.

When you write, please state that you saw this advertisement in the NAPANEE EXPRESS.



WELLAND Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The letting of the works for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, advertised to take place on the FIFTH day of JULY next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until FRIDAY, the THIRD day of AUGUST next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after FRIDAY the TWENTIETH day of JULY.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 14th June, 1877.

CATARRH

CANRPH is cured by Smith's Catarrh Remedy. It is a powerful medicine, and has been entirely cured by Catarrh Remedy. It is a powerful medicine, and has been entirely cured by Catarrh Remedy. It is a powerful medicine, and has been entirely cured by Catarrh Remedy.

Five Years' Success Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Throat, Back and Lungs, and Discharge in Urine. Stagnant.

Dr. A. J. H. HARRISON, P. O. Box 12, 1876.

Mr. T. J. HARRISON, I have been suffering from Catarrh for five years, and have been entirely cured by Catarrh Remedy. It is a powerful medicine, and has been entirely cured by Catarrh Remedy.

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to the County Clerk of Simcoe, requesting the co-operation of the council petitioning the Ontario Government copies of the consolidated statutes. Referred to special committee consisting of Messrs. Bell (W. A.), Hain and Parrott. From the Ontario School of Agriculture, asking the council to nominate a bill for said school, laid on the table.

ACCOUNTS.
From Henry & Bro., stationary for art house offices, \$42.30.

Mr. Storr said, he believed that a large portion of it was used in criminal justice cases, and the county had no right pay for it. Therefore he moved, seconded by Mr. Aylsworth. That the amount be referred to the Board of Audit, to ascertain what items the county was reimbursable for.

Dr. Bell, as a member of the board, was unprepared to speak intelligently on the matter, and it was agreed to lay it off till morning.

J. H. Waller, repairs and jail supplies, \$61. Boyle & Wright, snow shovel, \$68c. Downey & Sience, jail supplies, \$25. Referred to County Property committee.

PETITIONS.
From David McHenry and others, husband, for a grant of money to put proper repair the road on the boundary between Tyendinaga and Richmond, as lot number one, in the fourth and fifth concessions.
Dr. Bell (J. W.), inquired if the county was responsible jointly with Hastings for the road to boundary roads, or should the latter be attended to by the township authorities.

Mr. Storr said that the county had a jurisdiction with adjoining counties. It was prepared to make an equal endowment. The bad state of the road created trade from Napanee to Belleville.

From Benjamin Briscoe and others, asking the council to consider the state of the road between Ernestown and the Fredericksburgs, south of the King's road to the bay shore, and praying appropriation of \$200.

A petition presented by Mr. Paul, that \$0 be granted to repair the boundary between Portland and Camden townships, condition that Frontenac grant a like amount. The above petitions were referred to Roads and Bridges committee. From the ratepayers of School Section 16, Ernestown, praying the council add certain lots to their section, which is too small to maintain a school according to statutory requirements, as the township council had refused to take action on the matter.

Mr. Bell (J. W.), moved, seconded by Mr. Storr, that the Warden be appointed to act with the County Judge and P. S. Inspector, to investigate and report upon the matter till Thursday. The Warden referred the consideration \$1.80 paid by him, costs in the matter a settlement with E. Vine, to the council.

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All the members present.

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A motion by Mr. Joyner to appoint Messrs. Paul, Storr, Miller, Davis and a mover, a committee to examine the work at Asselstine's Hill and report, the motion was lost.

Mr. Joyner demanded the yeas and nays—Yeas—Messrs. Bell W. A. Bell

Ernestown, Camden and Sheffield county road, from the intersection of said roads on the concession line between the second and third concessions of Camden, westerly to the boundary of the village of Newburgh, said road to be called the Camden and Newburgh county road. A motion to go into the second reading of the by-law was lost.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to decide in reference to the petition of Messrs. Robertson and others, to change the boundaries of S. S. No. 16, Ernestown: Messrs. Doffer, Davis, Paul, Judge Wilkinson and Inspector Burrows.

The application of Mrs. George, for a step ladder, was referred to committee on County Property, with power to act.

COUNTY COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court continued Tuesday, 12th inst. The Grand Jury presented their report as follows, which was sent to the County Council then in session.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

We, the Grand Jury, of our sovereign lady the Queen, at the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington, beg leave to congratulate your honor on the excellent health you enjoy, and which permits you to so efficiently discharge the duties which devolve upon you, and we sincerely wish that you may long continue to discharge your judicial duties in the same health and strength. We thank your honor for the congratulations contained in your charge, and hope that the same freedom from crime which now exists may long continue.

In accordance with our duty we have examined the County jail and find it kept in a clean and neat manner, and we commend the jailor for his careful attention to the duties of the prisoners. We think that an extra grate in each of Wards Nos. 3 and 4, for the greater security of the prisoners, is necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted
(Signed) GEO. D. HAWLEY.

June 13th, 1877.

The remainder of the business transacted is as follows:

GENGE vs. HOSKINS.—Action to recover value of piano which the plaintiff bought from defendant's daughter and left at defendant's house, who seized and sold it for rent. Verdict for plaintiff by consent for \$100. For plaintiff, Deroche & Madden; for defendant, Reeve & Morden.

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BEAVER LAKE

(From our Special)

Mr. Editor.—To meet 'Ego's' wish in your last, I am up to my post, yet while up, I do not find much to do.

Nothing strange occurred around the Lake during last week to my knowledge unless it was, that the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Tamworth preached a very interesting sermon on Wednesday evening at the Lake School House.

Everyone is busy picking stone (summer following), sowing buckwheat, or hoeing potatoes and corn, some are fishing, or pleasure sailing on the Lake. The crops look very favourable.

The scholars are busy at school, and our popular teacher, Miss Huycke, is busy at her post preparing her pupils for their local examination. All are at work while it is day. 'Ego' said, the potato bugs were very numerous, and I find he is right, a friend says they are marching west—all speed to them, perhaps they are recruiting for the conflict.

Beaver Lake is not without its attractions. There is plenty of hunting and fishing, and if more generally and favorably known, it would be a great asset if access, would

all medicine dealers, Price, 25 cts. NO. THIRTY-THREE, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.
NOTE.—KOLICUTIC—Selected and Electrolyzed.

NOVELS,

AT
HENDERSON'S,

BOOKSTORE.

- Daniel Deronda by George Eliot, paper 50c. cloth \$1.
- Kate Danton by May Agnes Fleming, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- Edith Lyle by Mrs. Holmes, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- A Mad World by Julius Chambers, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- The Detective and Sonnambulist by Allan Pinkerton, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- Ten years of my Life by the Canadian Princess, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- My Little Lady by Marion Harland, paper, 75c. cloth \$1.
- The Bostonians by Jno Lespérance, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- The Golden Butterfly, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- In Honour Bound by Charles Gibbon, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- Sidonie (from the French) paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- Elbow Room by Max Adeler, boards 60c.
- Rose in Bloom by Louisa N. Alcott, cloth \$1.
- Helens Babies by Their Latest Victim, paper 25c.
- Madeup Violet by Wm. Black, paper \$1.00 cloth \$1.25.
- St. Elmo by Agusta J. Evans Wilson, cloth \$1.
- The Two Destinies by Wilkie Collins, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- Pansuring the Spartan, by Lord Lytton, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
- Preston Fight by Harrison Ainsworth, boards 60c.
- Gabriel Gouroy by Brete Harte, boards 60c.
- Some other Babies very like Helens only more so, boards 30c.
- The Man who was not a Colonel, boards 30c.
- Thankful Blossom by Brete Harte, paper 30c. cloth 50c.
- Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens, boards 60c.
- Pickwick Papers by Chas. Dickens, boards 60c.
- Mummies and Maslens by Chas. Dudley Warner, cloth \$1.25.
- The Prairie Province by J. C. Hamilton, M. A., cloth \$1.25.
- Moodys Anecdotes, only 10c.
- Lives of Moody and Sankey, only 30c.
- Sankey's Hymns No 1 paper 30c. boards 35c.
- Sankey's Hymns No 2 paper 30c. boards 35c. cloth 50c.

Any of the above books, sent post paid on receipt of the price from.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 14th June, 1877.

CATARRH
CANNOT be cured by Snuff, Washing, or Local Applications. Thousands of cases, some of forty years standing, have been entirely cured by CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY. For sale by all druggists. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh to
T. J. B. HENDERSON, BOSTON, U.S.A.

FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING CURED BY YOUR BOTTLE OF CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY. Pain in Throat, Back and Legs, and Swelling in Throat Disappeared.
Dr. A. H. H. HENDERSON, N. Y. ADAMS, P. O. Box 12, 1877.
Mr. T. J. B. HENDERSON.
Dear Sir:—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 52 years old, and have been out of health for about five years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit. I had become so weak and unable to do an hour's work at a time. I had severe depression and pain under the shoulder blades, and through the shoulders, with very intense and a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight leading it down with continual dripping to the throat and down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which cured my pain and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past season. My recovery is entirely due to your Catarrh Remedy, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,
T. J. B. HENDERSON.
AGE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Work & Money
For the Ladies.

No one should be idle a day, when I offer such a chance to make \$50 or \$80 per month, to canvass either locally, or to travel in the Dominion, to sell the improved self-fitting chart for cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It takes only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No lady should be without one. Reduction of price made to agents. All orders promptly filled by mail or express to any part of the Dominion. Address:
MARY J. AMEY,
Napanee Ont.
P. S.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired. 9

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person or persons buying a Mully Cow from John Clark, late of Kenebec, as she is not his own but hired of me for the season.
J. B. GENDRON.
Kenebec, June 15th, 1877. 9-3

FOR SALE.

THE South Hall of Lot No. 36, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford, containing 100 acres, 80 acres under cultivation, well fenced, well watered, good house and extensive outbuildings, 14 miles from Napanee, good roads. Terms of payment liberal. Apply to Deroche & Madden, Barristers, Napanee, or to the Subscriber on the premises.
JOHN ALLEN.
Maribank, June 15th, 1877. 9 3

GLOBE
Life Assurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - \$5,000,000
Premium Reserve, \$3,600,000
Income for Year 1876, \$857,000

This company only accepts first-class risks, and is noted for the promptness with which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the ordinary life as well as the endowment plans, besides those also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-year reserve dividend plan, by which the reserves as well as all other accumulations may be withdrawn at the time specified, thereby affording a system of endowment under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.

OLIVER THATFORD PRUYN, Sheriff.
Per T. D. PRUYN, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Napanee, May 9th, A. D. 1877.
No-314

IN MEMORIAM.
 It's true! What now to me is said,
 Kirk * is gone; He is numbered with the
 dead.
 Lifeless body doth lie,
 and pale, as is the withering flower,
 he bleak wind lays waste the naked bower,
 as man is doomed to die.
 See to me, it has a solemn sound,
 and to say, to every age around,
 pare to meet your God:
 caded hour will come, when ye shall die,
 it is the one, that now goes by,
 pare to meet your God.
 lenly, we may as mortals fall.
 eann summons, is address'd to all,
 pare to meet your God:
 arest friends, ere you'll be call'd to go,
 it delay, do seek God's grace, that so
 pared, to meet your God.
 LOAN GWENT.
 th, 1877.
 Died at Beaver Lake on the 23rd ult.]

NO RISK.
 as' *Electric Oil!* Worth Ten
 nes its *Weight in Gold.* Do you
 now anything of it? If not, it is
 time you did.
 cannot stay where it is used. It is
 reapest Medicine ever made. One
 ures common Sore Throat. One bot-
 cured BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents
 has cured an OLD STANDING COUGL.
 r two bottles cures bad cases of Pile
 IDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight ap-
 ons cure any CASE of EXCORIATED
 LES or INFLAMED BREAST. One
 has cured LAME BACK of years'
 ng Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,
 County, Pa. says: "I went
 miles for a bottle of your Oil,
 effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a
 ED LIMB, by six applications."
 or who has had ASTHMA for years,
 "I have half of a 50 cent bottle
 nd \$100 would not buy it if I could
 more."
 us Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y.,
 : "One small bottle of your
 TRIC OIL restored the voice where
 rsons had not spoken above a whis-
 FIVE YEARS." Rev. J. Mallory, of
 ling, N. Y., writes: "Your *ELEC-*
 IL cured me of Bronchitis in one
 composed of Six of the BEST
 HAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for
 as for external use, and is believ-
 immeasurably superior to any-
 ever made. Will save you much
 ng and many dollars of expense.
 ARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr.
 ' *Electric Oil*. See that the signature
 N THOMAS is on the wrapper, and the
 of Northrop and Lyman are blown in
 the, and "Take no other." Sold by
 hoine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NOIL-
 P & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Pro-
 s for the Dominion.
 s.—*Electric*—Selected and Elec-

NOVELS,
 AT
ENDERSON'S,
 BOOKSTORE.

Deronda by George Eliot, paper
 cloth \$1.
 Danton by May Agnes Fleming
 75c. cloth \$1.
 Lyle by Mrs. Holmes, paper 75c.
 cloth \$1.
 World by Julius Chambers, paper
 cloth \$1.

SEND \$3 CASH,
 And \$3 in six monthly payments, making \$21 or
 \$20 (all cash), as it will buy a
\$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent.
PREMIUM CITY BOND,
 which gives you at once a chance to draw one of
 the 114,072 Premiums, amounting to
\$4,850,000.
 Authorized by Act of the State Legislature, to
 be distributed upon a plan originated by the
 Rothschilds and adopted by the City of Paris and
 other European cities.
 Fourth Premium Drawing takes place at the
 City Hall, on the
15th Day of July, 1877,
 under the direction of the Mayor and other City
 Officers, and a Committee of Five City Bank
 Presidents.
 97 premiums of \$5,000.....\$ 485,000
 485 " " 1,000..... 485,000
 1,940 " " 500..... 970,000
 4,850 " " 100..... 485,000
 9,700 " " 50..... 485,000
 97,000 " " 20..... 1,940,000
 114,072 premiums amounting to.....\$4,850,000
 No loss or postponement possible. As all bonds
 receive \$22, being principal with accrued inter-
 est in any event, the above premiums being in
 addition thereto, thus if your bond draws the
 \$5,000 premium, will receive \$5,022 or if the
 smallest premium of \$20 will get \$42.
 As an investment for large or small amounts of
 money, it pays better and offers greater security
 than a Savings Bank.
 Drawn Bonds and premiums can be cashed
 through any Bank in this country.
 A certainty, as all of these Bonds bear five per
 cent interest, until paid back.
 Absolute security because all the private tax-
 able property of its 200,000 inhabitants assessed
 at \$120,000,000, is pledged and liable for the
 payment of these BONDS, with INTEREST and
 PREMIUMS.
 Send \$3 (if paid monthly) or \$30 (all cash) in
 registered letter, post office money order or draft,
 and at once get a chance to draw a \$5,000 premi-
 um. Bonds will be sent by mail in registered
 letter. Address all orders to
E. B. NEWBURN,
 Post Office Box 2886, New York City.
 When you write, please state that you saw this
 advertisement in the NAPANE EXPRESS.

WELLAND
Canal Enlargement.
 NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
 THE letting of the works for the en-
 largement of the Welland Canal,
 advertised to take place on the FIFTH
 day of JULY next, is unavoidably postponed
 to the following dates:—
 Tenders will be received until FRIDAY,
 the THIRD day of AUGUST next.
 Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready
 for examination on and after FRIDAY
 the TWENTIETH day of JULY.
 By order.
 F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 14th June, 1877.

CATARRH
 CANNOT be cured by Snuff, Washes
 or Local Applications. Thousands of
 cases, some of forty years standing,
 have been entirely cured by CONSTITUTIONAL
 CATARRH REMEDY. For sale
 by all druggists. Send stamp for Free-
 trial on Catarrh to
 T. J. B. HARDING, BROOKVILLE, ONT.
 Five Years' Success Cures by Your Bottle of Constitutional
 Catarrh Remedy. For Sale by Druggists, Book and Lager,
 and Druggists in Great Disproportion.
 By Hardard, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1875.
 MR. T. J. B. HARDING—Being desirous that others may know some-
 thing of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY,
 I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 52
 years old, and have been out of health for about five years. I
 had employed three or four different doctors, and tried
 various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit,
 but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall when I
 had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at
 a time. Had severe aches and pains under the shoulder
 blades and through the shoulders, with very lame neck and
 a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight
 bearing it down, with continual dripping in the throat and
 down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I com-
 menced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which
 cured my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and
 after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be
 able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping
 and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the
 past season. My recovery I attribute solely with God's
 blessing, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,
 Price 50c per bottle. T. J. B. HARDING, BROOKVILLE, ONT.
 Ask for CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY.
 REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Work & Money
For the Ladies.

THE PLACE TO GET
Value for Your Money,
 — IS AT —
Downey
AND
Spence's
CHEAP CASH STORE

Alive to the necessities of the public during the Hard Times, we are making
 every effort to secure to our Customers the
LARGEST AMOUNT OF GOODS
 — FOR THE —
LEAST AMOUNT OF MONEY.
NEW GOODS

Daily arriving from the Cheapest Markets in Canada and the United States
 — WE ARE OFFERING —
GREATER BRAGAINS
THAN EVER
 IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, OUR MOTTO BEING
One Price, Quick Sales, Small Profits,
 — AND —
FOR CASH ONLY.
We Bid Defiance to all Competition.
 — — —
 Exceptional Lines to which we Invite Special
 Attention :

immensurably superior to any
 r made. Will save you much
 and many dollars of expense.
 in or imitations. Ask for Dr.
 Electric Oil. See that the signature
 THOMAS is on the wrapper, and the
 Northrop and Lyman are blown in
 it, and "Take no other." Sold by
 the dealers. Price, 25 cts. NOIL
 & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Pro-
 prietors of the Dominion.
 -KELCEY- Selected and Elec-

OVELS,


AT

NDERSON'S,

BOOKSTORE.

deronda by George Eliot, paper
 cloth \$1.
 anton by May Agnes Fleming
 or 75c. cloth \$1.
 le by Mrs. Holmes, paper 75c.
 1 \$1.
 World by Julius Chambers, paper
 cloth \$1.
 ctive and Somnambulist by Allan
 erton, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
 s of my Life by the Canadian
 cess, paper 75c. cloth \$1.
 le Lady by Marion Harland
 or 75c. cloth \$1.
 opians by Jno Lespirance, paper
 cloth \$1.
 yer by Mark Twain, paper 75c.
 1 \$1.
 en Butterfly, paper 75c. cloth \$1
 ur Bound by Charles Gibbon,
 or 75c. cloth \$1.
 from the French) paper 75c.
 1 \$1.
 oom by Max Adeler, boards 60c.
 Bloom by Louisa N. Alcott, cloth
 abies by Their Latest Victim
 or 25c.
 Violet by Wm. Black, paper
 0 cloth \$1.25.
 by Augusta J. Evans Wilson,
 1 \$1.
 Destinies by Wilkie Collins,
 or 75c. cloth \$1.
 the Spartan, by Lord Lytton,
 or 75c. cloth \$1.
 Fight by Harrison Ainsworth,
 ds 60c.
 Jouroy by Brete Harte, boards
 or Babies very like Helens only
 e so, boards 30c.
 i who was not a Colonel, boards
 Blossom by Brete Harte, paper
 cloth 50c.
 vist by Charles Dickens. boards
 e Papers by Chas. Dickens,
 ds 60c.
 s and Maslems by Chas. Dudley
 ner, cloth \$1.25.
 rie Province by J. C. Hamilton,
 A., cloth \$1.25.
 Anecdotes, only 10c.
 Moody and Sankey, only 30c.

any of JULY next, if unaventionally postponed to the following dates:—
 Tenders will be received until FRIDAY,
 the THIRD day of AUGUST next.
 Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready
 for examination on and after FRIDAY
 the TWENTIETH day of JULY.
 By order.
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 Department of Public Works,
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 but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall when I
 had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a
 time. I had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder
 blades and through the shoulders, with very lame neck, and
 a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight
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 Price \$1 per bottle. T. J. B. HARRING
 ASK FOR THE LITTLE BOTTLE OF CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH
 REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Work & Money For the Ladies.

NO one should be idle a day, when I offer such
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 Napanee Ont.
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 J. B. GENDRON.
 Kenebec, June 15th, 1877. 9-3

FOR SALE.

THE South Half of Lot No. 36, in the
 1st Con. of Hungerford, containing
 100 acres, 80 acres under cultivation,
 well fenced, well watered, good house
 and extensive outbuildings, 14 miles from
 Napanee, good roads. Terms of payment
 liberal. Apply to Deroche & Madden,
 Barristers, Napanee, or to the Subscriber
 on the premises.
 JOHN ALLEN.
 Marlbank, June 15th, 1877. 9-3

GLOBE Life Assurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - \$5,000,000
Premium Reserve, \$3,600,000
Income for Year 1876, \$857,000
 This company only accepts first-class
 risks, and is noted for the promptness with
 which claims are paid.
 It offers insurance on the ordinary life as
 well as the endowment plans, besides those
 of the term insurance, fire and marine.

NEW GOODS

Daily arriving from the Cheapest Markets in Canada and the United States

WE ARE OFFERING

GREATER BRAGAINS THAN EVER

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, OUR MOTTO BEING

One Price, Quick Sales, Small Profits,

—AND—

FOR CASH ONLY.

—O—

We Bid Defiance to all Competition.

—O—

Exceptional Lines to which we Invite Special
 Attention :

Dress Goods CARPETS.

THAT no person will refuse to buy
 from, after examining the prices.

IN Tapestry, Brussels, all Wools,
 3 Ply and 2 Ply, Unions, and
 Humps, at Prices to suit the times.

Mourning Goods,

SPECIAL Selections, Carefully sel-
 ected Stock of Alpacaes, Brilliant-
 tines, Henriettas, Crape Cloths, French
 Fancy Crape Cloths, Bombazines.

Dress Silks.

AND BLACK SILKS for beauty
 and durability and cheapness cannot
 be bought cheaper in the Province

Mantles & Shawls

THE Largest and most Fashionable
 Stock in any town between To-
 ronto and Montreal.

Linen Goods

SPECIAL Lines at Special Prices.
 Too large to enumerate. Extraor-
 dinary Bargains await all.

Cottons & Prints

OVER 2000 Pieces of each, from
 the lowest to the highest grade
 of every width, and at all prices, ad-
 mitted by all our Customers to be the
 Cheapest, of the best value and best
 patterns ever brought to Napanee.

Tickings, Denims,

Dress Making

DEPARTMENT

Dress Making

DEPARTMENT

Tickings, Denims,

GOODS FOR CASH AT CASH PRICES.

75c. cloth \$1.
 nians by Jno Lespirance, paper
 cloth \$1.
 er by Mark Twain, paper 75c.
 \$1.
 a Butterfly, paper 75c. cloth \$1
 r Bound by Charles Gibbon,
 75c. cloth \$1.
 om the French) paper 75c.
 \$1.
 m by Max Adeler, boards 60c.
 oom by Louisa N. Alcott, cloth
 25c.
 olet by Wm. Black, paper
 cloth \$1.25.
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 \$1.
 Destinies by Wilkie Collins,
 75c. cloth \$1.
 the Spartan, by Lord Lytton,
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 uroy by Brete Harte, boards
 30c.
 r Babies very like Helens only
 so, boards 30c.
 who was not a Colonel, boards
 30c.
 Blossom by Brete Harte, paper
 cloth 50c.
 st by Charles Dickens. boards
 30c.
 Papers by Chas. Dickens,
 30c.
 and Maslems by Chas. Dudley
 or, cloth \$1.25.
 e Province by J. C. Hamilton,
 , cloth \$1.25.
 eedotes, only 10c.
 oody and Sankey, only 30c.
 Iymms No 1 paper 30c. boards
 Iymms No 2 paper 30c. boards
 50c.
 he above books, sent post paid
 of the price from,

ERSON'S BOOKSTORE,
 Dundas Street, Napanee.
NOTICE.
 E is hereby given that the
 d of Audit for the County of
 d Addington, will meet to
 public accounts of the said
 the Court House, in the town
 e, on Monday, the Second day
 . D. 1877, at ten o'clock in the
 nts for audit must be left with
 of the Peace, before July 1st.
 W. A. REEVE,
 the Peace, County of Lennox
 on.
 the Clerk of the Peace, County
 & Addington, Napanee June
 9-2.

OSFOZONE,
 THE NEW
TONIC.
CERTIFICATE.
 used Phosfozone in suitable cases
 advantage, and were so pleased
 ults that we now prescribe it con-
 ing perfect confidence in its action.
 uring convalescence we know of
 it to it, and feel it a duty to recom-
 to our conferees and the public gener-
 le Health Magazine.
VS, MERCER & Co.,
 uring Chemists, Montreal.

Napanee Ont.
 P. 8.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired. 9
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 also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-
 year reserve dividend plan, by which the re-
 serves as well as all other accumulations
 may be withdrawn at the time specified,
 thereby affording a system of endowment
 under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.
 H. L. COOK,
 General Agent for Ont.
 THOS. A. HUFEMAN,
 Agt. for Napanee.
 Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8 tf.
SHERIFF SALE
OF LANDS.
 County of Lennox, { Will be sold at my Office, in the
 and Addington, { To Wit:
COURT HOUSE
 IN THE TOWN OF NAPANEE,
 On Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of
 August, A. D. 1877.
 At the Hour of Twelve o'clock
 Noon.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of
 Queen's Bench for Ontario, and to me directed
 against the Lands and Tenements of George
 Ferguson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his death
 in the hands of Azubah Pringle, his administra-
 trix at the suit of Robert Downey, Arthur Downey
 the George H. Downey and John Downey. All the
 estate right title and interest of the said George
 Ferguson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his
 death, and all the estate right title and interest of
 the Defendant Azubah Pringle, as his administra-
 trix of into and out of.
 All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of
 Land, and premises situate, lying, and being in
 the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox
 and Addington, and Province of Ontario, contain-
 ing by admeasurement one-fifth of an acre, be the
 same more or less, being composed of Lot Num-
 ber Thirteen on the South side of Dundas Street,
 in that portion of the Town of Napanee, aforesaid
 called Upper Napanee as surveyed and laid out
 on Lot Number Twenty in the first Concession of
 the Township of Richmond, by Gilbert S. Clapp,
 Provincial Land Surveyor.
 OLIVER THATFORD PRUYN, Sheriff.
 Per T. D. PRUYN, Deputy Sheriff.
 Sheriff's Office, Napanee, May 9th, A. D. 1877.
 No-314n

Mourning Goods,
SPECIAL Selections, Carefully sel-
 ected Stock of Alpacaes, Brilliant-
 tines, Henriettas, Crape Cloths, French
 Fancy Crape Cloths, Bombazines.

Dress Silks.
AND BLACK SILKS for beauty
 durability and cheapness cannot
 be bought cheaper in the Province

Mantles & Shawls
THE Largest and most Fashionable
 Stock in any town between To-
 ronto and Montreal.

Linen Goods
SPECIAL Lines at Special Prices.
 Too large to enumerate. Extraor-
 dinary Bargains await all.

Cottons & Prints
OVER 2000 Pieces of each, from
 the lowest to the highest grade
 of every width, and at all prices, ad-
 mitted by all our Customers to be the
 Cheapest, of the best value and best
 patterns ever brought to Napanee.

Tickings, Denims,
Ducks, Shirtings,
AN IMMENSE STOCK, which
 we are selling at the very bot-
 tom prices.

Tailoring Depart-
ment.
Cloths and Tweeds.

A LARGE STOCK at exceedingly
 Low prices. Good patterns, all
 Wool Tweed Suits made to order by
 a First Class Tailor, from \$12.00 and
 upwards.
A Fit Guaranteed
 OR NO SALE.

All we ask is a fair unprejudiced trial to please the people of the County of
 Lennox and Addington both in Goods and Prices. The same attention given
 to rich and poor.

GIVE US A CALL.
DOWNEY & SPENCE.

only and 2 try, Omons, and
 Hempa, at Prices to suit the times.

Oil Cloths.
ALL WIDTHS, Cut to fit any
 size of Rooms of the best En-
 glish and American makers, Mat-
 tings and Mats, Cocoa Matting, all
 widths, of good quality.

At Low Prices

Window Curtains
 AND
House Furnishing
GOODS

GREAT BARGAINS in Lace
 Curtains and Damasks, Repps
 Terry's Holland and Opaque shades
 Furniture Covering, Cretons and
 Chintz, Piano and Table Covers in
 great variety.

Dress Making
 DEPARTMENT
PARTICULAR Attention is given to
 the Making up of Dresses and
 Mantles in the latest style,

AT LOW PRICES,
 This Department is under the su-
 pervision of a lady of taste and skill
 and all work is done by experienced
 hands.

MILLINERY.
A LARGE, NEW and Carefull
 assorted stock, conducted by
 TWO
First-Class
MILLINERS,
PRICES SO LOW,
 Our selections so suitable that you
 cannot fail to please yourself.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOODS FOR CASH AT CASH PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC

An Old and Excellent Custom.

Years ago the fathers of well-to-do families in New England made it a point to see that every son was instructed in some trade, calling or profession by which he could gain a living. In those days it was very much against a young man that he grew up in idleness and without learning some branch of industry which would be useful to the community.

But this excellent custom has gradually passed away until it is now comparatively rare that boys in New England families in moderate circumstances serve an apprenticeship and become skillful mechanics. So large a number work their way into the professions that the supply is in excess of the demand; but the great mass, if called upon to name any avocation by which they feel sure they could gain a living, would be puzzled to point it out.—They trust to luck for something to turn up which they can do. They are content with most any employment which will afford them a living and allow them to wear good clothes and keep their hands soft and white. There is, too, a prevalent idea among sensible parents who have sustained a respectable reputation and accumulated a snug little property as mechanics and farmers, that they have improved the station in life of their sons if they have been able to push them into some employment which is free from manual labor. That there never was a more pernicious sentiment many be fully realized by taking a survey of the business and industrial condition of the country. For these light avocations where no trade is necessary, or clerkships, agencies and public offices, it is safe to say that there are hundreds of applicants to one opportunity for employment. Trade is overdone, stores are crowded with young men who have no trades, all sorts of offices, public and private, are thronged with young men eager for an opportunity to earn a living, scores are looking to catch the dollar that some other person has earned and the street corners in city and village are crowded with Micawbers, waiting for something to turn up whereby they can get a living but in ordinary times, for the higher grades of mechanical employment, where skill is required, there is a scarcity of men with intelligence, energy and brains. A short time since a manufacturer advertised for skilled workmen in a certain industry, but of one hundred applicants but two or three men were really skillful and qualified to meet the demand. But while the manufacturer was unable to find the trained men that he wanted, the country was full of young men drifting aimlessly about, waiting for something to happen which would afford them money with which to buy bread.

We complain of business depression, but when we look about us the wonder is that it is not greater, there are such crowds of men to be supported who add no value to produce of field, mill or mine, and yet have to be fed and clothed, however poorly from the results of those who do labor. The enforced idleness of to-day is partially due to the incapacity of those out of employment to engage in the higher departments of mechanical labor. There are in this country thousands of men who will be forced to be idle until light, genteel and simple avocations are furnished for one class, and until cities set to building parks on such a scale as will afford employment for that large class of men whose capacity for labor tends only to the use of a pick and shovel.

There are several causes which have united to produce the change referred to, but two are more prominent than the others. One of these is the notion which prevails (yet no one will confess that he or she is so silly to entertain it) that mechanical pursuits are not entirely respectable, or if respectable, they are not genteel, and the man who engages in

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A fire in Galveston, Tex., on the 8th inst., burned three squares, loss \$3,000,000.

The amount of mortgages on the N. Y. city churches are \$2,907,000.

Lord Palmouth gave \$50,000 to the jockey who rode the winning horse at the Derby.

Fifty farmers and their families left Fordwich recently left for Manitoba. They took a large quantity of stock and farming utensils.

The Passaic river, N. J., is covered with acres of dead fish, poisoned by deleterious refuse from the numerous factories, which use chemicals.

General Miles' official report of the recent Indian battle announces 510 lodges of Sioux Indians surprised, and 450 horses, mules, and ponies captured.

The daily requisitions for postage stamps and stamped envelopes lately, show a steady increase indicative of a marked revival of business throughout the Union.

Official notice is given that Canadian vessels have been admitted to the coasting trade of the Austro-Hungarian Empire on the same terms as vessels of that nation.

In Hamilton a man sold his cooking-stove the most valuable article of household furniture he had, in order to get the means to buy tickets to see Barnum's show.

A four storey hat factory was burned in Bridgeport, Conn., on the 8th. Eleven firemen were killed by falling walls, 150,000 hats ready for shipment burned, 250 hands thrown out of employment.

That is the way England 'protects' her commerce and her people. "Tread upon the coat-tail of any one of her subjects in a foreign port, and you bring a strain on every stitch of the uniform of her whole navy."

The Secretary of the Navy has directed the Commanding officer of the United States steamer *Lackawanna*, now stationed at Acapulco, to search for the rock near Sartir shoals upon which the Steamer *City of San Francisco* struck on the 16th of May. When the locality of the rock shall have been ascertained it will be properly buoyed, and notice given of its exact position.

The Newfoundland seal fishery for the season resulted in the catch of 412,000 seals, 43,000 being taken on the second trip. In number and weight the year has been a good one, but the depreciation in value reduced the result to an average one.

Francis Fohnabon, a German, was committed in N. Y., for having debauched his two daughters, aged 15 and 13 years. The eldest girl gave birth to a child a short time ago, and admitted that her father was its parent. Fohnabon's wife has been dead three years, and left four children, three girls and a boy.

The Secretary of State is ascertaining the full particulars of the boarding of an American whaling schooner by a Spanish man-of-war, and, if proper, will demand an apology and reparation. Evarts has also ordered an investigation of the rumoured fitting out of filibustering expedition in aid of the Cubans, at New Orleans, and persons engaged will be arrested.

A patent has just been granted to Loring Pickering of the *Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, for a method of telegraphing fac-similes of stereotyped plates. It is claimed that an entire page of a newspaper can be telegraphed in from ten to thirty minutes, delivering the copy so that it can be handed to the printers in stereotype plate.

The steamship *Memphis* sailed from Montreal for Liverpool with 71 head of first-class cattle, also twenty valuable horses, ten of which are fast trotters. A consignment of 135 head of cattle shipped

TO FARMERS.

We beg to intimate to farmers and builders that we have on hand a large stock.

Building Hardware,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

A LARGE STOCK OF

Varnishes, Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

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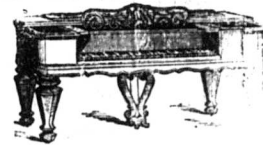
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WRIGHT & CO.

Napanee, June 13th, 1877.

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There are several causes which have united to produce the change referred to, but two are more prominent than the others. One of these is the notion which prevails (yet no one will confess that he or she is so silly to entertain it) that mechanical pursuits are not entirely respectable, or if respectable, they are not genteel, and the man who engages in manual labor, although as well-to-do, as intelligent and as useful in his calling, as is the lawyer or the merchant, is not in all respects his equal in society. All will admit that this notion is ridiculous and un-American; nevertheless, it exists and has its influence. Boys may not be told by their parents that manual labor is not respectable, but they get such impressions, and there are parents so foolish that they seem to prefer that their children shall go out into the world, helpless rather than independent with a trade.

Another potent cause of the overthrow of the excellent custom of our fathers is found in the policy which trades unions have pursued toward the apprenticeship system. For years trades were shut up in the larger places to a large part of those who would learn them, by the rules of trades unions. This led to the "picking up of trades," and finally resulted in the importation of large numbers of foreign artisans, both of which has tended to lower the standard of the general intelligence in mechanical pursuits and the average skill of workmen. Foreign mechanics have brought with them the European prejudice against capital, which has had a tendency to widely separate employer and employe, and this fact has had its influence to keep American boys from mill and workshop.

It is scarcely necessary to say that there never was a time when intelligence and skill in mechanical pursuits were ever more needed or would bring surer rewards than at the present time. The United States is entering into competition with the nations skilled in the higher manufacturers for the markets of the world. If we propose to stand a fair chance our manufacturers will have to avail themselves of the best brain and the highest skill which the country can produce. Of the first we have an abundance and we can have the other if the young men of the country are led to believe that the highest honors are not for him who writes the best treatise on free trade, but for the man who can produce the most valuable product from the cheapest material at the lowest cost.

At the recent meeting of woolen manufacturers in this city several speakers referred to the necessity which they felt for skillful native workmen, qualified to take charge of departments. Would it not be wise for manufacturers to take measures to increase the facilities for practical and theoretical instructions in their respective departments?

—[Boston Journal.

Wire Worms

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The steamship *Memphis* sailed from Montreal for Liverpool with 71 head of first-class cattle, also twenty valuable horses, ten of which are fast trotters. A consignment of 135 head of cattle shipped recently realized the highest current price in London. A Belleville buyer lost \$1,200 by a shipment about the same time owing to the inferior quality of the beef.

The bill introducing the new system of public instruction in Prussia to re-model the famous institutions dating from the beginning of the century, has just been completed by a special commission. The classical tendency of liberal instruction will be somewhat modified while regarding elementary instruction advantage has been derived from American experience of the free school system.

King John of Abyssinia, discovering conspiracy in his camp which he attributed to Egyptian agency, arrested Gordon Pasha's envoys and two sons of the Egyptian sheik of Zeila, and cut an arm and leg off each of the two latter. In consequence of this Gordon Pasha left the Abyssinian frontier and pushed on to Khartoum. Notwithstanding this singular check to the negotiations, peace is still probable.

The spectators at the recent Aldershot review were startled by a singular manoeuvre towards the close of the march past. Her Majesty had been prepared for it. Some of the English cavalry regiments have lately been instructed in the art of capturing an enemy's ammunition wagon by flinging lassos over the horses and galloping off with them under fire. The waggon of an imaginary foe was captured in dashing style by a lasso party.

Recent statistics of illegitimacy in Europe are not quite in accord with the views held by many as to the superior virtue of the Teutonic nations. In Prussia out of 1,000, births 120 are illegitimate; in South Germany 200 out of 1,000, while in France the rate is 70 to 2,000. In Upper Austria the proportion is 213 to 1,000; in Lower Austria 305 to 1,000; in Corinthia 476 to 1,000, or nearly half the population. The rate in England is 60 to 1,000.

The town of Mount Carmel, Ill., was visited by a terrible storm on the 4th inst during which sixteen men were killed and many fatally injured. The ruins of the buildings destroyed caught fire, and the flames threatened to consume the whole place. An appeal is made for aid for those rendered destitute by the recent storm. Fourteen blocks of business houses and residences are in ruins. A hundred families are houseless. Over seventy-five persons are badly wounded, and twenty dead.

The community, living at Pontiac, in Mich., are in a fever of excitement owing to a confession just made by two crim-



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Its Great Durability:

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Wire Worms

In answer to the inquiry of G. W. T., in your paper of April 15th, for a preventive for the depredations of the wire-worm, I recommend the following rotation of crops and management, which I have followed with success on a farm much overrun with them. Selecting my poorest meadow, if worth mowing, I mow it about the 20th of June, plow and sow to buckwheat as early in July as possible. I follow this with a crop of corn manured in the hill with manure thrown from the cow stables the preceding winter. The ground is furrowed one way with a light plow and with a marker the other. A smart man will cart manure 100 yds. and manure the hills as fast as two men can plant the corn, and do it well. A little earth should be placed on top of the manure, and then the plaster is put should be placed upon it, pressing it down before dropping the corn. My experience is that no wire-worm will trouble a hill of corn thus planted. Last year I burned manure for six weeks, and it destroyed grass, and the worms destroyed by it. I found no manure as an aid to success. I found it better to follow the rule of sowing in furrows of all crops. The corn is sown in furrows, and the manure is sown in the furrows, and the worms are destroyed by it. I found no manure as an aid to success. I found it better to follow the rule of sowing in furrows of all crops. The corn is sown in furrows, and the manure is sown in the furrows, and the worms are destroyed by it.

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The community, living at Pontiac, in Michigan, are in a fever of excitement owing to a confession just made by two criminals now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, which, if true, proves that the wrong man has been hanged for the murder of a young girl named Mary Murray, who was waylaid, outraged and murdered near Pontiac in the year 1869. A young man named Wiley L. Morris was arrested, tried and convicted of the crime, but solemnly swore to his innocence to his last moments upon the scaffold.

The work of redeeming the fractional currency and replacing it with silver change was begun by the United States Government about a year ago. At first it went rapidly. The mints could not turn out silver change enough for the demand. \$100,000,000 had been ordered, and the mints were ordered to turn out \$100,000,000. The mints could not turn out silver change enough for the demand. \$100,000,000 had been ordered, and the mints were ordered to turn out \$100,000,000. The mints could not turn out silver change enough for the demand. \$100,000,000 had been ordered, and the mints were ordered to turn out \$100,000,000.

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Singing quality of tone, even throughout the entire scale, delicacy and elastic

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NAPANEE EXPRESS, JUNE 22 1877.

TO FARMERS.

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THE GOLDEN AUGER.

Building Hardware,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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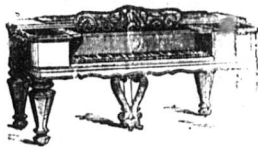
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AT LOWEST PRICE.

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Napanee, June 13th, 1877.

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At the Golden-Auger.

TERMS CASH.

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ARE SELLING OFF THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

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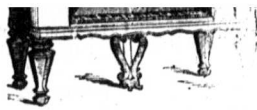
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The whole time and attention of Students are devoted to just such subjects as every Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant, and Professional man requires in transacting every day business.

When desired by parents, boys will be placed in a boarding house under the supervision of a teacher, who will assist them in their evening studies, and see that they keep proper hours.

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All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kisser's celebrated consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

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FALLING SICKNESS

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10,000 OR MORE

**LITTLE CHRISTIAN BOYS & GIRLS,
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In helping to circulate Little Books, Tracts, &c.

WE will send FREE, complete Catalogue of Books, &c., on hand to any address, and for Each Order received, to the amount of ONE DOLLAR, we will send the LITTLE BOY OR GIRL (sending the order) Books to the value of FIFTEEN CENTS on each dollar. Address.

**WILLARD STREET DEPOSITORY,
Shaftesbury Hall Toronto.**

On the 1st of July, 1877, we will send to the six Boys or Girls sending the Largest number of orders up to that date, one new Picket Bible each.

For the information of Christian generally, it may be briefly stated that this Institution, now in full operation, owes its origin to the liberality of a Christian gentleman, a resident of Toronto, who has invested a portion of his means in the enterprise, as a free-will offering to the Lord, with the view of scattering broadcast over our land, TRACTS, BOOKS, &c., &c., which unfold the exalted privileges of the believers, and treat of the "LIFE OF FAITH" or Trust, and of the power and peace of HOLINESS, and Gospel and Evangelical Literature.

JUNE 22 1877.

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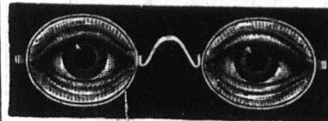
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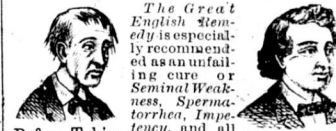
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